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THE WEATHER.

Fair, brisk easterly winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,219. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market stagnant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in a public oration took a serious view of the relations now existing between France and England, saying that unless France withdraws Major Marchand from Fashoda war will be the speedy and certain result. Fierce storms have done great damage on the eastern coast of England, many vessels being wrecked and about thirty lives lost. Mr. George Wyndham has been appointed British Under Secretary for War. The Chinese Emperor is reported as being very feeble. Emperor William and party received a cordial reception in the German School at Constantinople yesterday. Turkish troops began to embark yesterday, and will soon be withdrawn from Crete. British Post Office authorities favor cheaper ocean postage between the United States and Great Britain. —Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Circuit Court at Urbana, Ohio, decided yesterday that the Ohio anti-lynch law was constitutional.

The Independent State Committee is sending out much campaign literature, including attacks on Messrs. Low, Root, and Choate.

Mrs. Margaret Folsom Westhall, who says she is a cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, was arrested in Yonkers on a charge of grand larceny.

Charles G. Henning, bookkeeper of the Bank of Louisville, Ky., has absconded. The bank's books show a shortage of several thousand dollars.

A watch which belonged to Chief Master at Arms White, who went down with the Maine, was recovered from the wreck by divers and yesterday was sent by the Navy Department to White's mother in Ireland.

J. MacDonald of Plainfield, N. J., filed a petition yesterday in the Union County Orphans' Court, asking that his appointment as administrator of the estate of Harry B. Williams be revoked, as he believes that the young man is alive.

Advices have been received at Madrid from Manila, saying Admiral Dewey's ships have had an engagement with the insurgents' war vessels at Manila, and that the latter were captured, the trouble growing out of Dewey refusing to allow the rebels to fly their flag from their ships.

Republican leaders in several States, it is said, have urged President McKinley to help to arouse apathetic voters by appearing there. It was reported that Senator Hanna had arranged for him to make a flying trip through New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, but this cannot be confirmed.

Page 3.

Richard Croker last night addressed a ratification meeting of colored men held in Lyric Hall.

Ex-Senator D. B. Hill arrived in town last night from Albany, and went to the Hoffman House. He refused to say anything except that he had come here to make a speech in Brooklyn to-night.

Page 4.

Rear Admiral Schley has been placed temporarily in command of the naval station at San Juan de Puerto Rico.

Magistrate Kudlich wrote to Superintendent of Elections McCullagh yesterday regarding his discharge of Louis Harris, accused of attempting to register falsely. Mr. McCullagh replied, criticising the Magistrate's action.

The War Investigating Commission heard yesterday, among others, the testimony of Dr. Frye, Chief Surgeon of the Third Division at Jacksonville, who made charges of mismanagement in the hospitals.

A plan of tariff charges for Cuba has been practically completed by Robert P. Porter, who studied the question in the island. The customs duties will be assessed and collected by military officers.

The joint session of the American and Spanish Peace Commissions which was to have been held yesterday was postponed at the request of the Spaniards, who are awaiting final advices from the Madrid Government concerning the refusal of the United States to assume the Cuban debt.

Gen. Blanco has ordered the evacuation of the Jucaro trocha in Cuba, the troops to move to Cienfuegos for embarkation. Holguin, it is said, will be given up on Nov. 10. Gen. Pando estimates that more than 15,000 officers and soldiers will leave the Spanish Army and remain in the island.

Page 5.

Arbitrators have decided that the Canadian Pacific Railway is not entitled to a differential on rates between San Francisco and Eastern points.

The Wilmington and Northern Railroad, which was reported to have been sold to the Baltimore and Ohio, was acquired by the Philadelphia and Reading Company.

The Civic-Philanthropic Conference opened Tuesday at Battle Creek, Mich. The Rev. Dr. Burrell, pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church of this city, delivered an address on "Christian Sociology."

Lieut. Col. A. S. Rowan and Lieut. C. F. Parker arrived yesterday from Havana, after having made a complete tour of Cuba to gather information bearing upon the conditions presented in the interior of the island, with special reference to the moving of troops.

Page 7.

Mrs. August Belmont was buried in the cemetery at Newport, R. I., yesterday.

Harold Frederic, the well-known novelist and London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died of heart disease at Henley-on-the-Thames early yesterday morning.

The friends of Frank Maurice Holahan, son of Maurice F. Holahan, were surprised to learn yesterday that he had married three weeks ago Miss Winifred L. McCaull, a daughter of the late Col. McCaull.

Page 9.

More sailors are wanted for the navy, and Secretary Long may ask Congress to increase the number allowed from 12,500 to about 20,000.

It is said that the House of Bishops of the Episcopal convention in Washington may reconsider its action in postponing indefinitely the subject of marriage and divorce. The Deputies yesterday rejected the proposal to create a missionary diocese in Southern Indiana. The so-called Huntington amendment looking toward Church unity was finally adopted by both houses.

Page 10.

Tophet, John Meehan's two-year-old, the pride of Park Row, won the third race at Morris Park yesterday. The other winners were Frontiersman, Klepper, Cormorant, Sir Walter, and Banquo II.

Page 12.

A regular meeting of the Borough School Board was held yesterday.

"Lafayette Day" was observed in all the public schools in the city yesterday.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe said yesterday that no man who wants it will be refused a discharge from the National Guard.

The Luther League convention will close to-night with a rally at Carnegie Hall, at which Senator Wellington of Maryland will speak.

President Maurice F. Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements collapsed at the Astor House yesterday, as a result of overwork.

James A. H. Bell of Brooklyn presented to the Brooklyn Public Library yesterday a collection of 10,425 volumes of books, valued at $100,000.

The transport Michigan reached this port from Santiago yesterday, bringing Gen. Lawton and staff, 150 convalescent and discharged soldiers, and four dead bodies. A pleasant trip was reported.

At yesterday's session of the New York State Medical Association a protest against anti-vivisection legislation was approved. Dr. Wickes Washburn read a paper in which he held physicians largely responsible for the increase in pauperism.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers —Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
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DEWEY FIGHTS WITH FILIPINOS

Report of a Naval Engagement Near Manila.

CAPTURE OF REBEL SHIPS

Said to Have Been Losses Both on Our Side and Theirs.

Persistence in Flying the Flag of Aguinaldo's Government the Cause of the Engagement.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Capt. Aunon, the Minister of Marine, has received a dispatch from Manila announcing a naval engagement between the Americans and the rebels, in consequence of Admiral Dewey forbidding the latter to fly the rebel flag from their ships. The dispatch adds that there were losses on both sides, but that the Americans captured the rebel ships.

"The scene of the engagement is not stated, but it is supposed to have been Manila Bay."

MADRID, Oct. 20.—The Cabinet has decided to forward to the Spanish Peace Commissioners at Paris an official dispatch received yesterday from Manila reporting an engagement between the American and insurgent warships, growing out of the refusal of Admiral Dewey to allow the insurgents to fly their flag from their ships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—As far as could be ascertained no information regarding the reported naval engagement has been received at the Navy Department, nor has Gen. Otis, at Manila, made any reference to it in any communications he may have made to the War Department. The dispatch created considerable interest in Washington.

Recently the newspapers contained a statement that Admiral Dewey had dispatched one or two of his ships to another part of the Philippine group on a mission of some importance and the suggestion is made unofficially that it may have been these vessels which have been engaged in combat with the insurgents.

DEWEY MAY LEAVE MANILA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Relative to the report that Admiral Dewey is about to take ship at Hongkong on Nov. 6 for the United States, it is said at the Navy Department that the Admiral has not communicated with the department directly nor has he been instructed to return. Just before the Peace Commission met in Paris an intimation was conveyed to Admiral Dewey that he might be of assistance to the American Commissioners if he would leave Manila and go to Paris.

The Admiral replied that he could be of more service to the United States at Manila, and Gen. Merritt was sent to Paris in his stead. It is believed that the Admiral was told at the time that he might remain at Manila as long as he thought fit, which may be construed as permission to him to return at any time.

A History of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The War Department has issued a compilation of military notes on the Philippines. It contains 314 cuts and 50 charts of the islands. It comprises all the information obtainable up to date, both historical and geographical.

BANK EMPLOYE ABSCONDS.

Several Thousand Dollars Stolen from the Bank of Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19.—The Bank of Louisville has discovered that Charles G. Henning, its bookkeeper, has absconded and that several thousand dollars belonging to the bank are missing. The defalcation was discovered when he failed to appear last Saturday. Expert Accountant Samuel S. Eastwood was employed to go over the books, and up to the present time he has found a shortage of $4,000, while each day increases the figures, and the amount will probably be $10,000 or $15,000.

Henning is about twenty-five years of age, and has been employed by the Bank of Louisville for several years. He had always been regarded as an honorable young man. It had been known of late by the bank employes and others that he was living expensively, but this had been kept from the higher officials. When he failed to put in his appearance Saturday morning, the officials held a consultation and decided to have Mr. Eastwood begin an examination of the books without delay. Chief of Police Jacob Hanger was sent for as soon as it was ascertained that the shortages were not the result of errors, and two detectives were put upon the case. When Henning left home on Saturday, he told a young man at the house that he was going to St. Louis. Another, however, says he took a train for Indianapolis.

It is said the loss will not fall on the bank, as a large indemnity company is security for Henning.

ATTORNEY RIDGWAY'S ESCAPE.

An Italian with a Stiletto Pursues Him and One of His Clients.

Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn is a troubled man these days. A day or two ago Mr. Ridgway was retained by James Aqueralla, an Italian saloon keeper, of 630 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, to prosecute a charge of assault he had preferred against a fellow-countryman, one Caro Conratti of 1,456 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Tuesday afternoon Mr. Ridgway's client called at his office to consult with him about the case. He entered rather precipitately, as Conratti was close in his wake with a drawn stiletto. Aqueralla didn't stop to confer with his counsel. He made a hurried exit through another door, and his pursuer then turned his attention to Mr. Ridgway. The lawyer followed his fleeing client through the side door, and neither waited for the elevator in getting down to the street.

Mr. Ridgway conducted business at his office through a telephone for the rest of the day. Yesterday he appeared in the Grant Street Court, and asked that Conratti be restrained from his evident purpose of carving him up. Conratti was bound over to keep the peace by Magistrate Lemon.

FIERCE STORMS ON THE SEA.

Eastern Coast of England Strewn with Wrecked Vessels—About Thirty Persons Drowned.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Reports of shipping disasters continue to come in, and the east coast is strewn with wrecks. In most cases the crews have been saved, but upward of thirty persons have been drowned.

The Norwegian bark Frivold, of 379 tons, from Boston, England, for Arendal, her home port, stranded yesterday evening while trying to make the harbor of Spurn Head. The Kilnsea rocket brigade established communication with her, but before the crew were able to secure the whip the vessel was overwhelmed by a terrific sea, which swept the seven members of her crew overboard, drowning two of them. The survivors succeeded in reaching the shore on parts of the wreckage. The vessel broke up immediately.

The Norwegian brigantine Augvald, of 227 tons, hailing from Haugesund, bound from Portsmouth to Norway, has been wrecked at the mouth of Gourdon Harbor. Two of her crew were saved and six men were drowned.

The Russian three-masted schooner Wilelm of 221 tons, from Boston, England, for Memel, has been wrecked on the St. Andrew's Sands. Five of her crew were saved and one man was drowned.

The German bark Heinrich Botel of 478 tons, Capt. Stehr, which arrived at Hull on Sept. 22 from Savannah, and which subsequently left Hanburg for Hamburg, her home port, was in collision yesterday during the gale in Grimsby Roads with the Norwegian bark Concordia, hailing from Drammen. Both vessels were considerably damaged, and were towed into Hull Roads.

The Norwegian bark Adelgunde of 821 tons, Capt. Olsen, which arrived here on Aug. 29 from Paspebiac, and which hails from Tonsberg, went ashore at Bolmer while on her way to Christiania, and is likely to prove a total wreck. Eleven of her crew were saved, and one man was drowned.

VALETTA, Island of Malta, Oct. 19.—A hail cyclone has swept over this island, doing an enormous amount of damage to property, some of the hailstones weighing a quarter of a pound.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 19.—The entire coast line of the island has been swept by the recent storms, and it is feared that there has been great devastation in the northern section along the Labrador shore.

HAS LI HUNG CHANG MARRIED?

Papers from the Orient Say He and the Dowager Empress Have Wedded.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 19.—Newspapers received here by the steamer Empress of Japan, which arrived this morning from Hongkong and Yokohama, publish the statement that Li Hung Chang and the Dowager Empress of China have been secretly married.

FROM THE WRECK OF THE MAINE

Dead Sailor's Watch Sent to His Mother in Ireland by Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Among the articles of value recovered by the divers from the wreck of the Maine was a fine gold watch with a massive chain and charm of the same metal. While somewhat dented, the case was as bright as when new, though the interior movement was ruined by the salt water in which it had lain for many days.

The Navy Department began a careful inquiry to discover the owner of the watch. He was finally found to be C. O. White, rated as Chief Master at Arms, whose name appeared on the death list of the Maine. A prosecution of the inquiry showed that White's mother, Mrs. Minnie White, was still living in Youghal, Ireland, and after proper identification Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, to-day had the watch expressed to her.

SICK SOLDIERS AT HONOLULU.

Private Wall, First New York, Paralyzed as the Result of an Accident.

HONOLULU, Oct. 12.—Private James M. Wall, Company C, First New York, is in the general hospital, paralyzed from head to foot. His condition is due to the fact that he dived in shallow water and his head came in contact with a rock at the bottom. He will recover.

There are 130 patients in the military hospital. One is quite low of fever, and may die. Malaria, rheumatism, and dysentery are the principal ailments. The rheumatism patients are from northern latitudes. There is more malaria in the camps than was reasonably to be expected. This is for the most part due to the habits of the men.

To Report Upon Leprosy in Hawaii.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 19.—The State Board of Health has appointed Dr. C. A. Ruggles, President of the board, to visit the Hawaiian Islands to learn the extent of the presence of leprosy and to report measures to prevent its introduction into California. Since the annexation of Hawaii its inhabitants are free to come to these ports, and it is the intention of the Board of Health to prepare a report for submission to the coming Legislature which will suggest safeguards against the spread of the disease to these shores.

THINKS H. B. WILLIAMS IS ALIVE

Administrator of New Jersey Man's Estate Asks for His Release.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 19.—James MacDonald of Plainfield to-day filed a petition in the Union County Orphans' Court, asking that his appointment to be administrator of the estate of Harry B. Williams of Plainfield be revoked, and the bond given by him as executor be returned and canceled. This action is taken on the ground that Williams, instead of being dead, is, to the administrator's knowledge and belief, living. The petition sets forth that on Dec. 8, 1897, young Williams was supposed to have been drowned in Nantucket Sound, and, having died intestate, an application was made to the Surrogate on Jan. 4, 1898, by his nearest of kin for the appointment of James MacDonald as administrator, and letters to that effect were issued by the Orphans' Court on that date. On May 10 last, Mr. MacDonald collected from the Standard Life Insurance Company of Detroit, Mich., $1,500, being an insurance that Harry B. Williams had on his life. On Sept. 23 last Administrator MacDonald was notified by counsel for the insurance company that Williams was alive and that the company wanted this money refunded. MacDonald further avers in his petition that the mother of the supposed dead man had written a letter to a party, and which was shown to MacDonald. In this letter Mrs. Williams states that her son is alive.

Judge Vail made an order summoning Mrs. Williams to appear before the Orphans' Court Nov. 2 and show cause why the appointment of James MacDonald as administrator should not be revoked, in accordance with the application.

OHIO ANTI-LYNCH LAW.

The Circuit Court at Urbana Decides that It Is Constitutional.

URBANA, Ohio, Oct. 19.—The Ohio anti-lynch law is held to be constitutional in a decision rendered to-day by the Circuit Court, and the right of the Legislature to enact such laws as a police measure is upheld.

The case grows out of the Mitchell lynching. Church, Mitchell's next of kin, sued the County Commissioners for $5,000, as provided by the law. The county demurred on the ground that it took private property without due process of law, and Judge Dustin, in an opinion rendered several months ago, sustained the demurrer.

The Circuit Court, to which it was appealed, took an entirely different view of it, holding that it was a police regulation, and remanded the case to the lower court for hearing.

THE DREYFUS CASE IN HAND.

Believed at Paris that the Court of Cassation Will Decide in Favor of Revision.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—It is believed that the Court of Cassation will take up the Dreyfus case next week, and the general impression is that the decision will be in favor of revision.

The Court has obtained documents concerning Comte Esterhazy, the late Lieut. Col. Henry, and Mme. Pays, and their mutual relations. It will demand all the documents bearing on the case and call witnesses, including Lieut. Col. Picquart.

M. Cavaignac, the former Minister for War, is credited with the intention, when Parliament reassembles, of calling upon the Government to take the question of Dreyfus revision out of the hands of the Court of Cassation, but it is believed that no precedent exists for such interference.

The Soir says:

"M. Faure will send a message to the Chamber of Deputies regarding the Dreyfus case when Parliament reassembles, and it is predicted by some that he will appeal for a reconciliation of the factions now disturbing the country's tranquillity."

REPUBLICANS ARE ANXIOUS.

President McKinley Urged to Help Arouse Apathetic Voters by Extending His Tour.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—It is a long time since the assistance of a President in a political campaign was so candidly admitted to be necessary as it is now by the Republican Party managers here. They acknowledge that the assistance of President McKinley is essential to the stimulation of the voters of the country. Since the President's trip across Iowa and back was reported to have stirred up the hitherto languid voters of that State, and his appearance in Nebraska was asserted to have had a decidedly favorable effect upon the prospects of the Republicans there, every State that is affected by the common "off year" apathy has been making itself heard in requests that Mr. McKinley pay it a visit, and thus help out the cause.

Very humble Republican officeholders, who have recently read the admonition of a prominent officeholder to Republicans in office that they shall see him and work for the success of the ticket, say that if the Administration can ask its subordinates to talk from the stump the higher officers canot be assumed to be exempt from the obligation placed upon mere clerks. Still the spectacle of a President dragged from State to State to arouse the sluggish and indifferent voters is not altogether pleasing to the conservative members of the Republican Party.

The latest report circulated here is that Secretary Alger, greatly concerned about the outlook in Michigan, has added his request to others that have been made and hopes to prevail upon the President to make a flying trip to Michigan to address the people, not upon party issues, but simply as the President of the United States, and not especially concerned about what the voters will do in the campaign.

The growing doubt about the conditions in New York has inspired the Republicans here with more concern than they have fully expressed, and the anxious managers have grasped at the hope that they may increase interest and activity among the party men by inducing the President, before he returns to this city, to appear at several points in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, where there is increasing alarm lest Low, the Prohibitionist candidate for Governor, may defeat Quay's man, Stone. Indeed, it is said that Senator Hanna has arranged for such a trip, but no one here can verify the report.

The appearance of the President in the Pennsylvania campaign, however, might, in the estimation of the more very pronounced Republicans of Pennsylvania, be regarded as a mistake. The party in that State is greatly divided, and upon a well-defined issue. If it should happen that the President's appearance was made for the purpose of assuring the success of the Quay State and legislative tickets, the outcome would possibly be very distasteful to Mr. McKinley.

The delicacy of the situation in the State is said to be so great that the Postmaster General, a Pennsylvania man, will avoid all speaking there during the campaign. It is considered extremely doubtful whether the President will be less prudent than Postmaster General Smith.

PRAISE FOR GEN. BACON.

Chippewa Chiefs and Commissioner Jones Thank Him for Averting War.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 19.—Indian Commissioner Jones and John Bassett, an interpreter, left here to-day on the steamer Flora for Black Duck Point to bring in the Indians who promised to surrender.

In the letter to Gen. Bacon, it was stated that the chiefs and head men of the Pillager band of Chippewas desired to express to him personally their respect for him and their gratitude for his forbearance toward them in their trouble.

Commissioner Jones made a short speech, in which he said that he wanted to announce publicly that it was due to Gen. Bacon in the battle and his subsequent conduct of affairs here that a peaceful solution of the trouble with the Indians was brought about promptly and without the delay usual in former Indian disturbances. In his opinion, the General had averted a bloody war in this State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Secretary of War received the following telegram from Gov. Clough of Minnesota this afternoon:

"I agree with Gen. Bacon that the Indian war is at an end."

NEW TELEPHONES IN OHIO.

A New York Corporation Qualifies to Do Business There.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 19.—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a recently organized New York corporation, qualified to-day to do business in Ohio by filing articles with the Secretary of State. The company will enter the field as a competitor of the Central Union Telephone Company, and has a capital stock of $50,000,000. B. Price of Cincinnati is named in the articles as the Ohio representative of the company with a capacity to sue or be sued. The incorporators are Edward J. Hall of New Jersey, Thomas B. Doolittle of Connecticut, and Joseph P. Davis and A. S. Dodd of New York.

TILLMAN SUGGESTS SHOTGUNS.

The Senator Says They Alone Will Save North Carolina Democrats.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 19.—Senator Ben H. Tillman of South Carolina made one of his characteristic speeches here to-night at an immense Democratic meeting.

Before going to the Academy of Music, where the meeting was held, Senator Tillman was called upon at his hotel by a number of Democrats. In discussing with these the political situation in that State, Mr. Tillman is said to have remarked that the only way for Democrats to carry North Carolina is with shotguns.

65th's Chaplain Called to Norristown.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The Rev. Harvey S. Fisher, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. John's Episcopal Church, in Norristown, Penn. The Rev. Mr. Fisher is Chaplain of the Sixty-fifth New York Regiment, which is now being mustered out of the United States service.

Heavy Shipments of Poland
are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

WAR TALK IN ENGLAND

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Says Britain Is Ready to Fight.

FRANCE MUST SOON WITHDRAW

He Says that Major Marchand Will Be Compelled to Leave Fashoda Unless His Government Shall Amicably Adjust Egyptian Issues.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at North Shields this evening, announced that the Government had opened negotiations with the powers with a view of securing to the subjects of the various powers the "right of developing the respective spheres in which each country is especially interested."

Regarding the Fashoda question, he said he wished cordially to acknowledge the desire evidenced in the speeches of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Herbert Asquith to help the Government in the matter, "a matter which might develop to the utmost gravity."

"It is impossible," he continued, "for France to maintain that she has political rights at Fashoda. She has naturally and properly asked for time to receive Major Marchand's report, but until the contrary is proved, I decline to believe that France will refuse to withdraw. If she refused, the matter would assume an aspect as grave as is possible between two great nations.

"The Government is animated by the friendliest spirit toward France, and does not wish to inflict humiliation. What we desire is fair treatment. Our work in Egypt is not completed. Africa is big enough for us both—for France in the West and ourselves in the East. Surely we ought to be able to agree to respect one another's rights and claims.

"I hope, trust, and believe the question is capable of a friendly solution; but this country has put her foot down. If, unhappily, another view should be taken by France, the Queen's Ministers know what their duty demands. It would be a great calamity if, after peace for upward of eighty years, our friendly relations should be disturbed and we should be launched in a great war; but there are greater evils than war, and we shall not shrink from anything that is coming, knowing that we are supported by a united people."

The speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at North Shields has deeply impressed England, and the utmost concern is felt as to how France will receive it. The idea has been prevalent that the French have not realized how seriously England felt on the Fashoda question, which has been coupled with a desire that France would not force England to an armed support of Lord Salisbury's stand. Most of the morning papers elaborate some of the exciting descriptions of the belligerent preparations of France.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "In Toulon and Brest every nerve is strained to get ready for war, which may break out on short notice. The Paris press is growing more and more determined to back up extreme measures, even a resort to arms. The French have been excessively piqued by the threatening tone of the English papers, which is a more likely casus belli than the mere question of Fashoda.

"Consequently, the outlook here is grave. There are reports of troops hurrying from Paris to Brest and Toulon. The artillery in the batteries and at the various ports have been confidentially instructed for any emergency, and the cannon at all the forts and batteries are kept ready for action at any moment. To-day there was a prolonged war council at Brest of the chiefs of the various services, and M. Lockroy is hastily returning to Toulon on account of the gravity of the situation."

The Paris correspondent of The Standard says:

"If England keeps on saying that Marchand must go, France will reply that Marchand will stay; and, if he be removed forcibly, there can be little doubt as to what the consequences will be."

On the other hand, the Paris correspondent of The Daily Graphic says: "I have good reason for stating that Count Muravieff (Russian Foreign Minister) has discouraged French resistance in the matter of Fashoda."

Most of the papers, however, refuse to accept the explanation that French activity is merely in pursuance of M. Lockroy's scheme. Several exhort the Government to answer the preparations of France by mobilizing the British fleet.

Some of the more conservative organs, notably The Times, practically ignore the French movements, and decline to perceive any war cloud.

The Daily Chronicle remarks: "Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been at it again. He is a dangerous man. He has honesty without tact."

Other papers hint that the plain speaking of the Chancellor at a time when a crisis is approaching, is an indiscretion.

THE FRENCH NAVY MOBILIZING.

Comment of the Paris Newspapers on Preparations for Defense.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—In spite of semi-official denials, the Echo de Paris asserts to-day that the embarkation of war materials and supplies continues at Toulon, adding that extraordinary activity reigns at the arsenal there. Besides the ironclads Amiral Tréhouart, Bouvinos, Jemmapes, and Valmy, the cruisers Alger, Levrier, and Caiman, it claims, are getting ready for service, embarking ammunition and war materials. In addition, it is further asserted, the transports Bien-hoa and Gironde are almost ready for sea.

All the French naval officers on leave of absence have been ordered to return to their vessels. The naval authorities at Toulon are very reticent.

A dispatch to the Petit Parisien from Toulon confirms the reports of the Echo de Paris, and says the greatest activity prevails in the navy yard, where work is proceeding with feverish speed day and night.

The Temps, commenting upon the sensational stories of naval mobilization, says: "While the political situation necessarily induces unusual vigilance and activity, it must not be forgotten that the present naval movements are principally an inauguration of the reforms planned by M. Lockroy, when he was appointed Minister of Marine, and which he desires to have completed prior to Jan. 1 next—reforms whereby the squadrons and ports will always be ready and clear for action and fully equipped within a few days."

After enumerating the proposed future strength of the various squadrons intended for coast defense, the Temps concludes as follows: "Ashore our military works are quite ready and certainly the best disposition is being made of the means at the disposal of the navy, even if before the date mentioned the hoped for solution, agreeable to both countries, should be found for the Fashoda question."

BRITAIN'S WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. George Wyndham Appointed Under Secretary for War.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Mr. George Wyndham, Conservative, member of Parliament for Dover, has been appointed Under Secretary for War in succession to the Right Hon. William St. John Broderick, recently appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in succession to Lord Curzon, the new Viceroy of India.

Mr. Wyndham, who is in his thirty-sixth year, is now reckoned to be one of the rising young men of the Conservative Party. From 1887 to 1892 he was private secretary to Mr. A. J. Balfour. He is a very effective speaker, and not long ago produced an admirable edition of North's "Plutarch," in the Tudor Classics, edited by Mr. W. E. Henley. His wife is Lady Sibell Mary Lumley, youngest sister of Lord Scarborough, and widow of Earl Grosvenor. He was formerly in the Coldstream Guards, and served in the Suakim campaign and at Cyprus. He has represented Dover since 1889, is a Captain in the Cheshire Yeomanry, and a Director of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway.

LEE NOT TO BE SENATOR.

Believed in Virginia Political Circles that He Will Be Sent to Cuba or Puerto Rico.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 19.—It seems to be a pretty well settled fact that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will not enter the race for the United States Senatorship against Thomas S. Martin. The impression is that Gen. Lee will be provided for either in Cuba or Puerto Rico by the present Administration. It has been the height of Gen. Lee's ambition to even up with Martin and wrest from him the Senatorship which four years ago the General thought within his grasp.

Lee had fully determined to enter the contest against Martin this year, and intended making a vigorous fight against him on the stump. The American-Spanish war, however, seems to have dissipated this dream. Gen. Lee, his friends think, is a prime favorite with President McKinley, and is quite certain to be given a post of importance and profit in one of the new possessions taken from Spain.

So strong is this impression that to-day another candidate has announced himself for the Senate. This is Mr. Walton Moore, a prominent young Democrat and a friend of Gen. Lee. Moore would under no circumstances have permitted the use of his name, if he were not satisfied that the ex-Governor is now clear out of the race. Moore will make a good fight, but cannot hope to make such a picturesque one as Lee could have made.

ANNA HELD ARRESTED.

George M. Bowles Claims to Have Advanced Her $60, and the Debt Caused the Trouble.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—After the matinée of "The French Maid" at the Park Theatre to-day Anna Held was arrested for a debt of $60 on an action brought by George M. Bowles for money advanced last April in San Francisco.

Miss Held was playing on the coast last April when Tod Sloane was riding at Ingleside. She had met the diminutive rider and many suppers had been enjoyed in her private car. One Saturday afternoon Sloane was to ride in the California Derby and she wanted to see him. But there was the matinée, and the case looked hopeless. Mr. Bowles told Miss Held that if she would hurry the performance he would fix it so that she could see Sloane's race, the last event.

Bowles chartered an engine, paying therefor $60, and Anna arrived at Ingleside in time for the race. There she bet on a tip and, it is said, lost $1,600. This made her forget the $60 she owed Mr. Bowles for the engine. According to the charges she has kept on forgetting it ever since, and was not reminded of the fact until it was called to her attention yesterday afternoon by the Deputy Sheriff.

Miss Held had not been in the best of spirits during the day, and when confronted with the forcible legal documents it was the finishing touch. She came near having hysteria, but managed to go through with the performance. Mr. Ziegfeld, her manager, gave bonds for her appearance in court. He states that if anybody owes Bowles money it is he. He proposed to fight the case to the end.

MRS. M. F. WESTHALL ARRESTED.

Woman Accused of Larceny Says She Is a Cousin of Mrs. Cleveland.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Mrs. Margaret Folsom Westhall, who says she lives in Lakewood, N. J., and claims to be a cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, is under arrest in this city charged with grand larceny by Miss J. E. Cole.

Mrs. Westhall was a guest at the boarding house at 92 Warburton Avenue, where Miss Cole also stopped. The latter missed a valuable fur cape and procured a search warrant, and it is alleged that during the search the cape was found in a trunk belonging to Mrs. Westhall. Mrs. Westhall denies she is guilty and claims the thief must have placed the cape in her trunk. The case was adjourned until to-morrow. Mrs. Westhall furnished $250 bail.

RACHEL McAULEY'S HEIRS.

Large Inheritance for Charles and George Gay of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19.—Policeman George Gay and his brother Charles Gay, who is manager of an amateur baseball team, are the nearest living relatives and direct heirs of Mrs. Rachel McAuley, who died in New York several weeks ago, leaving a large property. The Gay brothers are first cousins of Mrs. McAuley, and will get most of her estate.

Before her marriage to the late Barney McAuley, Mrs. McAuley was a Miss Rachel Johnson, and lived with her mother in this city. Her mother's name was also Rachel, and she was a sister of John Gay, the father of Police Officer George Gay and Charles. Mrs. McAuley's mother was a Miss Gay. She died some eight or ten years ago.

The latter lived in this city for a number of years, but disappeared about twelve years ago, and has never been heard of since. This left John Gay as the nearest relative. He is dead, so his two sons are the heirs.

Officer Gay is considered the handsomest member of the Louisville police force, and is unmarried.

Harvard Registration.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 19.—The registration of Harvard University amounts this year to 4,197, including 423 officers of the institution and 3,774 students. Besides this number there are 30 students "in absence." The figures show a gain of 47 students over last year and the largest total in the history of the university.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The Atlantic Coast and Mississippi Valley storms have moved northward, decreasing in strength, one being central this evening over Southern New England and the other north of Lake Superior. A storm has developed in Texas which will probably move northeastward, causing rain in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, thence over the Ohio Valley. An area of high barometer has overspread the Northwest and carried the line of freezing temperature over the Mississippi and causing snow in areas in the Dakotas. Fair weather will prevail to-day in the Middle Atlantic and Southern New England States. Colder weather with snow flurries is indicated for the upper lake region and the States of the Upper Mississippi and Middle and Lower Missouri Valleys. Much colder weather will prevail over Northern and Western Texas. Storm signals are displayed along the Gulf coast from Brownsville, Texas, to Pensacola.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	45	52	52
6 A. M.	45	53	53
9 A. M.	48	58	57
12 M.	53	63	64
4 P. M.	58	70	66
6 P. M.	58	65	62
9 P. M.	57	58	58
12 P. M.	57	57	57

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58⅜
Weather Bureau	59½
Corresponding date 1897	52⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty years	54

The maximum temperature yesterday was 69 degrees, at 3:30 P. M., and the minimum 51 degrees, at 2 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 89 per cent.

ALLSOPP'S OCTOBER ALE.
Just arrived. On draught nearly everywhere.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT IN BROOKLYN

He Makes Four Speeches to Large Crowds in Different Parts of the City.

DISCUSSES STATE ISSUES

Says He Will Meet All Questions and Raise a New One on an Honest Judiciary—Gen. Tracy, Seth Low, and Others Speak.

Col. Roosevelt, Republican candidate for Governor, arrived in town last night from his speaking tour up the State, and addressed four meetings in Brooklyn, the largest of which was a gathering at the Academy of Music. There a crowd of several thousand persons stood up and waved their hats and handkerchiefs at him and cheered him and shouted campaign cries for more than ten minutes at a time.

Long before 8 o'clock, the hour set for the meeting in the Academy, the auditorium was packed. The street was filled with persons who shouted continuously for "Teddy" and for the "Rough Rider." The noise of the cheering crowds could be heard as soon as one crossed the bridge and entered the Borough of Brooklyn.

The Academy presented a far different scene from that on similar occasions in the past. There were few decorations. Only a rare flag was draped along the front of the boxes, and not one was visible on the galleries or on the main floor. Over the stage itself hung a single banner, the flag of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, under the auspices of which the meeting was held.

The hall seemed bare, but it was soon decorated by waving handkerchiefs and hats and transformed into an animated scene by the standing up of the thousands of persons present, and by the swaying to and fro of the vast throng as it shouted and screamed itself hoarse for the Colonel of the Rough Riders of San Juan.

AUDIENCE

effect our vote at the next election shall have upon the negotiations that are now proceeding."

After speaking of the Administration's victorious conduct of the war by land and sea, Gen. Tracy continued:

"Why, then, should it not receive the earnest support of every patriotic citizen? Ought it to be said that there has been mismanagement; that there has been unnecessary sickness; that soldiers have been hungry at times when rations were near which could not be obtained; that an outcry has gone up in the land that the soldiers have been neglected? I am here to apologize for no man. I am here simply for the purpose in this respect of calling your attention to some facts that I think have not been fully understood by the American people. No fault is found with the navy. Everybody says that was all right. But they say the army was at fault, that the War Department has not been well managed.

"I want to call your attention for a moment to the difference between the organization of the Navy Department and the organization of the War Department. You may properly hold the Secretary of the Navy responsible for any mistakes or any error that is committed in the Navy Department. His will there is supreme. But such is not the case in the War Department. How many of you are aware that the chiefs of the bureaus of the War Department hold their positions for life and cannot be removed by the Secretary of War or by the President? I care not how incompetent they are, I care not how lukewarm they may be in the discharge of their duties, so long as they can keep themselves within the law, so that they cannot be court-martialed and dismissed the service, the Secretary of War cannot control them, nor can the President. They are there under a system of laws designed to administer a small army in time of peace. They have got into ruts and they run in a rut, and a man may be an excellent officer in time of peace and may be utterly incompetent in time of war. Now I am not saying that there has been any omission in the War Department. I do not know.

"But they say there has been a great deal of unnecessary sickness. There has been much, undoubtedly. If there was neglect in a camp, who is responsible for the neglect? Is it not the General in command? Would you expect the Secretary of the Navy to go on board a ship and tell the Captain how to run his ship? If you would not, why would you expect the Secretary of War, or the President, or any high official to undertake to run the details of a military camp?"

Gen. Tracy advocated strongly the annexation of the Philippines, and in conclusion said:

"One word as to your candidate for Governor. I know Theodore Roosevelt, and have known him for many years. In my judgment he will make an ideal Governor. They say he is impulsive. I am glad of it, for all his impulses are for the right. I like an impulsive man when he is always right on the spur of the moment. I give you my word for it that he will lift the administration of this State upon a higher plane of intelligence, integrity, and efficiency of administration than it has seen in the last forty years."

SETH LOW'S REMARKS.

Chairman Field introduced Seth Low by remarking that

"None knoweth him but to love him,
None names him but to praise."

Before the audience would let Mr. Low speak it spent several minutes in cheering him. Soon after he began Mr. Low took up Edward M. Shepard's speech, made in the same hall last week. When he mentioned Mr. Shepard's name a man in the audience shouted, "He's a lobster," and the crowd laughed and cheered again. Another man called out, when Mr. Low's voice could not be distinctly heard up in the galleries: "A little louder, Seth." Mr. Low smiled, and pitched his voice higher. He said:

A year ago Gen. Tracy and I spoke frequently upon the same evening, (laughter,) but unfortunately for us both we did not speak in the same place. I am glad that to-night we are speaking at the same time, in the same place, and for the same good cause.

Since I spoke the other evening in Carnegie Music Hall I have had the pleasure of reading the speech which my friend Mr. Shepard delivered. I read his speech, I frankly say, both with interest and with admiration—with interest because I was really curious to see how a man with Mr. Shepard's general relation to public affairs in this State could this year vote for Mr. Van Wyck, and I read it with admiration because of the high plane upon which the argument moved and because of the clearness and power with which the speaker presented his views. I admired I was not convinced. I yield to no man—

Here the bands of music in the street drowned the speaker's voice, and Gen. Tracy remarked sotto voce, "But you will yield to the band." I never said I would not yield to a brass band. [Laughter.]

I yield to no man in jealous regard for the dignity, the honor, and the welfare of the great State of New York. Let us consider the question of sound money as it affects the people of the State of New York in this canvass. Even Mr. Shepard admits that the Congressmen to be elected may legitimately be questioned upon that subject. Very well, if the Congressmen may be legitimately questioned upon it, why not the party that nominates the Congressmen? And if you question the party, what do you find? In its platform of Syracuse there is not one word upon the subject.

What, then, is the inference? That these Democratic candidates for Congress are either running upon the principle of the blind pool where nobody is responsible, or else they are running upon the last National platform of the party which they represent. If they are running upon the platform of the Democracy of two years ago, how can any sound-money Democrat or any independent who believes that that is an issue that affects vitally every person in the State of New York vote for the Congressional candidates of that party? It is true that the Democrats at Syracuse said nothing upon the subject, but what did they do? Every candidate that they put in nomination for office, unless I am misinformed, was and had to be a man who had voted for free silver in 1896. Actions sometimes speak louder than words. But the argument of my friend is that the silence of the Democracy upon this question is more friendly to fortunate legislation in Congress upon the subject than the outspoken demand of the Republicans for the gold standard and for the reform of currency.

"A SINGULAR ARGUMENT."

Well, it is a singular argument, and if their silence is so very helpful, it must be because, as my friend Mr. McKelway might say, they have been silent in so many languages. Meanwhile it is proper to point out that Senator Palmer of Illinois, the candidate for the Sound Money Democrats in 1896, takes no such view; that Mr. Bynum, the Chairman of their Campaign Committee of last year, takes no such view, and when men related to the subject as they were differ so radically from my friend, I think other gold Democrats and other independents may well hesitate in adopting my friend's conclusions.

But that is not the only form in which the sound money question is directly at issue in this canvass. The Legislature to be elected this year is to choose the successor of Senator Murphy, and Senator Murphy, ever since his partisan Chicago took its stand, has regularly misrepresented the public sentiment and interests of the State of New York upon that question. But they say you must conduct this campaign wholly on State issues. Well, gentlemen, if we cannot consider the action of a Senator when we are to choose the Legislature that is to elect his successor, when, in Heaven's name, will it be legitimate to consider that subject?

But my friend says the Governor has nothing to do with it. Directly, that is true; none of the laws of the Legislature which he is called upon to sign can affect it; none of his appointments can affect it; but indirectly everybody knows that it makes a vast deal of difference upon the public sentiment of the country whether the people of the State of New York this year choose for Governor a man who voted for free silver in 1896 or a man who did not.

"THE BOSS ISSUE."

My friend has discussed the boss issue, and I shall have to do it. My friend says that this issue is not before the people of the State. If I understand his argument it is because upon this point honors are easy (if I may use the phrase) between the two parties, and because for himself, at any rate, if there must be a boss he prefers one of the Democratic variety. Well, frankly, I do not. The presiding genius of the Republican Party, if I have caught the phrase correctly, has visible means of support outside of the profession of politics. The presiding genius of the Democratic Party—you see I am polite—has no such visible means of support outside of the trade of politics. He lives upon it, he races horses upon it, and all the rest.

Now, you may think there is very little difference, but I think I can point out to you that there is a fundamental difference by an anecdote that will carry its own point. A man in Hungary not long ago was seen by his neighbors being carried off through the air by the devil. Naturally they sympathized with him in his plight, and were a good deal surprised when he said to them, "Well, it might be worse." "Why?" they said, "what could be worse than to be carried off by the devil?" "Why," he said, "the devil might make me carry him."

Now, that I concede to be precisely what the presiding genius of the Democratic Party is demanding of the people of the State of New York. But there are other reasons why I think Mr. Roosevelt is better entitled to support than Mr. Van Wyck. I have no disposition to dissent in general from the description which my friend gave of the amiable qualities of Mr. Augustus Van Wyck the other evening, but if the argument is that he is as likely as Col. Roosevelt to be free and independent in the Governor's chair, I dissent from the conclusion. Mr. Shepard himself used these words again and again: "Independents have elected a good man on the theory that all that is required is to have a good man in office; again and again they have been disappointed in the practical results. I tell you, fellow-citizens, Democrats and Republicans, that much more is necessary, that the best of men in any office is himself and against his will, however powerful, in chief measure the creature of the conditions or the instrument of the forces which surround him."

Now what forces surround these two men? Mr. Roosevelt is undoubtedly the popular choice of his party; he is none the less the popular choice of the party because he is also the choice of Senator Platt. As Governor he will not only be disposed to be free and independent in his final judgment, because of his character and disposition, but he will be helped to be free and independent by the conditions under which he has been elected. How will it be with Mr. Van Wyck? Fortunately, Mr. Croker has himself answered that question. I think he has accurately described the process of the selection of Mr. Van Wyck for Governor in his allusions the other day to Judge Daly. Nobody will pretend that Mr. Van Wyck was the popular choice of the Democracy. A great many of them don't know whether they are voting for him or for his brother.

SELECTION OF VAN WYCK.

But Mr. Van Wyck was not a dark horse. The process was accurately stated by Mr. Croker the other day as I said, when he referred to the original nomination of Judge Daly. He says 'Tammany discovered him.' And it was a part of the Judge's offense that having been discovered by Tammany he should pretend to be independent upon the bench. Now, if that is the attitude of Tammany toward the Supreme Court of the State of New York, do you suppose it will be any the less insistent as toward a political officer like the Governor? And do you suppose for one moment that Mr. Van Wyck would have been discovered if the discoverer thought he was not perfectly safe? I think also you can draw some conclusions as to the political theories of the Democratic candidate from the fact that his sense of partisanship was so strong in 1896 that he voted for the free silver candidate. You have, therefore, a man who is a thoroughgoing partisan. You have him discovered by an organization which, so far as I have observed, always demands value received.

Mr. Croker, not content with dominating a Greater New York, wants to see the time come when the city can dominate the State absolutely, and when all of these differences of interest that depend upon locality can lie in the hollow of the hand of the presiding genius of Tammany Hall.

It is conceded, I believe, that in a State campaign party politics are absolutely legitimate. An independent ticket in this campaign must stand presumably for some principle. If it stands for the same principles for these which Mr. Roosevelt represents, there is no use for it, and the independents should support him at the Republican nomination. If they stand for different principles Mr. Roosevelt's attitude explains itself. How could he run on two tickets meaning different things in a State campaign turning upon party politics? And if the nomination was offered to him simply upon the theory that no man can accept the regular Republican nomination and be independent in office, in the right sense, then I think Mr. Roosevelt owed it to himself to decline the nomination as he did. There is no more objectionable fetter to a man's freedom than to hold to the idea that character counts for nothing and the method of nomination for everything.

THE STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Now, my friend criticises certain features of the last Republican administration of this State, and because of these features he claims that the only safe thing for the State is to turn out the party that is responsible. I do not feel sure that that is altogether conclusive. There are many men who will vote for Col. Roosevelt this Fall who would sympathize with Mr. Shepard in the particular criticisms that he has made. They might not feel that that was the whole of the story, but they might sympathize upon those particular points, But change, for the sake of change, is not to be desired, I take it, in a State like this, and it is a legitimate and proper to consider the alternative which is presented to the people to the election of Col. Roosevelt when this idea of punishing somebody else is suggested as the controlling motive for the voter. I think it was Lord Erskine who was asked what was the highest penalty of the law for bigamy. He replied at once: "Two mothers-in-law." I do not know but what some wag might say that the highest penalty for Democratic success this year would be two Van Wycks. [Laughter.]

It would be pitiable to involve the family of Van Wyck in perpetual quarrels, and I sometimes fear that if Augustus is to be elected the only way in which that calamity will be escaped is because Mr. Croker will think and act for them both. [Applause.] But if I have seemed to jest, I mean it in earnest. The alternative presented to the election of Col. Roosevelt is Tammany Hall. Well, that is not an unknown quantity any more than Col. Roosevelt. And what is the object of the organization? It is to live out of the country governed. It does as Sherman did when he marched through Georgia. It gets its supplies from the territory through which it passes. It is just as near as you can get to a government by a syndicate for the benefit of a syndicate in a country like ours. Now it goes without saying, I take it, that if Mr. Augustus Van Wyck is elected this year that system which has produced such results over and over again in the City of New York and will do it again after it has been there long enough in control, that that system is to replace the old Democracy of the State of New York which gave us such men in its good time as Tilden and Cleveland and it is to supplant such a Democracy by the ideas of Tammany, which discovers its candidates and then holds them to strict account.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS.

As Mr. Low closed, a loud shout from the street announced the arrival of Col. Roosevelt. Such a demonstration followed that he took Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's place in the programme and made the next speech. As soon as he could be heard, after a noisy demonstration of ten minutes, Mr. Roosevelt said, laughingly: "I want to ask you to let this be as much of a monologue as possible." At this the audience laughed, cheered once again, and then subsided into silence. Throughout his speech Col. Roosevelt was interrupted by applause at almost every sentence. He spoke as follows:

"Our opponents say they wish to run this campaign on State issues. Very well, we will meet them squarely on every State issue, and, what is more, we will raise a State issue on which they dare not meet us; but before touching on these, I want you to listen for a moment to what I have to say on the general principle of choosing a man for public office.

"The most important thing for you, the citizens of the State, in exercising your choice, is to know how the man you choose will conduct himself in the office to which he is elected. Now, to know this you must not only understand his views and principles, but you must also know how well his practice corresponds with his principles. This is the all important fact, and yet it is not a fact which needs much elaboration. No amount of argument can prove it or is necessary to prove it. Far more important than the candidate's words is the estimate you are able to put upon the closeness with which his deeds will correspond to his words.

"No self-respecting man who is a candidate can state with exact minuteness what his line of conduct will be, because, while he must remain firm throughout in his adherence to the immovable principles of right, yet he must be prepared to meet the constantly shifting conditions of governmental life. It may, perhaps, be said without irreverence that a man should in his public as well as private life strive to conform his conduct to the principles laid down in those two ancient guides to conduct, the Decalogue and the Golden Rule.

HONESTY HIS PURPOSE.

Now my purpose is, if elected Governor, to make entire honesty the first requisite in dealing with every public servant and every public measure. The State has many varied interests, and her needs must be met in many varied ways. There are only a few general rules that can be laid down as to the proper way of meeting them. But this rule of absolute honesty, of absolute good faith, is one that can be applied to every interest with which I shall have to deal. It shall be applied in dealing with the canals; it shall be applied in dealing with the interests of labor; it shall be applied in dealing with the interests of tariff and business energy; it shall be applied in dealing with matters of legislation; in short, it shall be one of the tests applied to everything.

"So much for what I say. As for what I will do to make my words good, your knowledge of me and of what I have done in the past, your knowledge as to whether I have or have not lived up to my lights as I saw them and kept faith after taking office as to every principle on which I declared myself before taking office—this knowledge of yours must serve as my justification in asking your support. If you do not believe that I will keep my word, expressed or implied, I do not want your votes. If you do believe it, then I do want your votes.

"If there has been or shall be anywhere corruption, I will punish the wrongdoer. I will not punish him to gain political advantage; I will punish him because he has done wrong, and without the slightest regard as to what his party affiliations may be, or as to what social, personal, or political backing he may have.

"I shall strive to take care of the State's great interests in a businesslike manner just as I shall strive to see the business and property of the private citizen protected. I will preserve law and order; I will endeavor to see that justice is done to every one, and that no citizen is allowed with impunity to wrong another or to wrong the State.

POINTS OF OPPONENTS.

Our opponents have made three especial points in the matter of State issues, viz., the canals, the excise question, and the National Guard. I shall consider each in its turn, and then I shall touch on a fourth, which they do not venture to raise, viz., the independence of the judiciary.

First, as to the canals. Here all that we have to go on is the report of the commission appointed by Gov. Black, which report is in itself the best possible testimony that the Administration of the State sought only the closest scrutiny into the management of the canals and the widest publicity for the results of that scrutiny. My opponents can say no more than I say, viz., that I will at once take up the matter, and probe it to the bottom; that wherever there has been mismanagement due to faulty system this shall be corrected, if it is a matter of administration, and laid before the Legislature, if it is a matter for legislation, and that wherever there has been misconduct or corruption it shall be punished, no matter who the individual in fault may be. They can say no more than this, and which do you think will keep this pledge best, myself or Tammany? You know well that every honest official whose office is to be investigated hopes for my election, and that every dishonest official hopes for my defeat, because he knows that he might save his head in an investigation conducted only for political purposes, but that he has no chance at all where the investigation is conducted as I shall conduct it.

THE EXCISE QUESTION.

The next issue they raise is the excise question. I shall not pretend to say that on all points the present excise law is satisfactory to me. I never expect to see in a State of 8,000,000 of people, all including the widest possible diversity of interest, principle, and prejudice, an excise law which can possibly suit everybody. What we have to pass upon is the relative merits of the excise laws which it is possible to secure. Now, I claim with all emphasis that the present law, taken as a whole, is infinitely better than the blackmailing law which succeeded, or than the blackmailing law which Tammany introduced last year, and which it threatens to have adopted if it succeeds at this election.

The present law has reduced drunkenness; it has helped the honest liquor seller; it has put a stop to blackmailing by Boards of Excise, and has largely put a stop to blackmailing by the police; it is enforced by means of a very small number of State officials, and, above all, it has added to the revenues of the State and the counties something more than $12,000,000, nearly $5,000,000 of which goes to the State, and the balance of which goes to the counties and relieves local taxation. Under the old law less than $3,000,000 was raised all told; so now we have just $9,000,000 to the good.

If the present law is repealed it will be necessary to raise these nine millions of dollars somehow, and they would have to be paid by the farmer, the mechanic, and the business man, and this would mean that the tax rate would be made half as large again as it is at present. We have this year a very low tax rate, a lower tax rate than we have had for many years. This is due in part to the economy in the expenditure of the public funds, and in part to the excellence of the present excise law as a means of raising revenue. Whatever is objectionable in the present law is found in even more objectionable form in the law which is superseded and in the proposed law which last year Tammany threatened to produce as a substitute. But its merits are its own. If it can be wisely amended, well and good, but to repeal it, or to do away with its distinguishing features, would be to promote corruption, and to put on the taxpayers, in State and county alike, an intolerable additional burden of taxation.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The third State issue they raise is the National Guard. Well, I believe the National Guard can be improved. I was three years in the National Guard, and during this Summer I saw some service in actual warfare. I know what the National Guard needs and wants. I shall take in it no perfunctory interest, but I shall treat it as it deserves to be treated, as one of the most important interests of the State, for upon its efficiency may depend not only the welfare of the State, but even the honor of the Nation. I shall try to see not only that the National Guard is well armed and well equipped, not only that it is managed on the best system, but also that its officers are the very best to be had.

I do not believe that the National Guard should in any way be mixed up in politics, and all appointments I have to make to it shall be made solely with the view to the best interests of the Guard and the best interests of the people. I shall apply to the management of the National Guard, to the management of the volunteer soldiery of this State, the principles I applied in handling my own regiment of volunteers in the face of the enemy. I strove to see that they were well clothed and well fed and well drilled; that they received proper medical attendance, and, in short, were cared for in every way. In making appointments and promotions among the officers and non-commissioned officers alike, I paid heed to but two things, the merit of the men and the interest of the regiment.

THE JUDICIARY.

These are the three State issues that our opponents raise. We have shown entire readiness to meet them and more than meet them on each and every one. Now we raise a fourth issue, on which they dare not meet us, and that issue is the judiciary. It is axiomatic that our Judges should be kept up to the highest possible standard and should, so far as possible, be kept out of politics. I am more delighted than I can say with the course of my party this year in making nominations for the judiciary. Besides nominating excellent Republicans, they have in New York County nominated a lifelong Democrat who had shown that he was a good and upright Judge. I refer to Judge Daly.

But Tammany refuses to renominate him, and our real opponent in this campaign—for, of course, Mr. Croker and not Mr. Van Wyck is our real opponent—explained with great frankness that Judge Daly was not renominated "because Tammany Hall did not receive proper consideration at his hands." This sets before you on the highest authority the standard of judiciary fitness established by Tammany Hall—the standard to which a Judge must conform if he is to receive favor and advancement at the hands of Tammany Hall. Do you want to keep your judiciary clean? Do you want to keep it an honor to the State and to the citizens? If so, you will elect Judge Daly and his associates; and, moreover, you will rebuke the party which has sought to disgrace Judge Daly because he would not "bend the supple knee that thrift might follow fawning." You can elect Judge Daly and vindicate our judiciary in just one way, and that is by voting to smash the entire Tammany ticket.

HIS WORK FOR THE NAVY.

The attitude of Tammany toward Judge Daly makes a curious commentary upon what Mr. Croker said in the course of his entirely courteous remarks about myself, when he stated that he thought a Judge would make a better Governor than a soldier. By the way, Mr. Croker, after very kindly saying that I was a good soldier, added that I had been a failure in every office I had held. Now, the last office I held was that of Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the war when we made ready the navy for the war with Spain. Against Mr. Croker's judgment as to the way I administered that office I am content that you should take the judgment of my chief, Secretary Long, or the heads of the bureaus with whom I was associated, of Admirals Dewey, Sampson, and Schley, and of the Captains of the ships who won glory in the East and the West. And I think the Spanish Admirals whose fleets went down before Manila and Santiago know whether or not the administration of the Navy Department was a failure.

In this campaign a United States Senatorship and thirty-four Congressional Representatives are at stake, and yet our opponents say that no National issues are involved. Why do they say it? ("They don't know what else to say.") Simply because they do not dare meet the issues involved. They are willing to travel about dishonestly in the canals, but they do not dare to so much as raise a whisper on the question of honest or dishonest finance in the Nation at large. They dare not even explain the contradictions between their votes and their secret hopes two years ago, or tell why they voted for Mr. Bryan and his theories one year after denouncing them that very Spring. [Hisses.] I hope the hissing is for them rather than for Mr. Bryan. [Applause.] At least he was perfectly frank and they don't dare to be frank. [Applause.]

If we are defeated this year in New York these half-hearted and unwilling friends of the cause of free silver will have struck a telling blow in its behalf. Last Spring little Oregon, out on the Pacific Coast, in an election just like ours here, went for gold. Nobody said then that no National issues were involved in that election. We hailed it everywhere as a victory for sound finance. Oregon, from the West, sent a gold Senator to the United States Senate. Are you willing that New York, from the East, should offset little Oregon's vote by sending to the Senate a man who will vote for free silver?

Finally, remember that whether you will or not, your votes this year will be viewed by the nations of Europe from one standpoint only. They will draw no fine distinction. A refusal to sustain the President this year will in their eyes be read as a refusal to sustain the war, and to sustain the efforts of our Peace Commission to secure the fruits of the war. Such a refusal may not inconceivably bring about a rupture of the peace negotiations.

It will give heart to our defeated antagonists; it will make possible the interference of those doubtfully neutral nations who in this struggle have wished us ill. It is for the sake of peace that I appeal to you to uphold the President's hands so decisively that foreign powers shall give up all thoughts of trying to interfere with us. We want peace, and therefore we must not so vote as to encourage foreign powers to take an attitude which may jeopardize peace.

I see in the audience some of my fellow-volunteers, and some of those men who wear the button that shows they fought in the great war compared to which ours was but a small war. I ask you to see that you so vote that the Empire State may be recorded in favor of the President, whose commission is endeavoring to secure to the Nation the fruits of the victory purchased by the blood and the suffering of your sons and your brothers in the East and the West Indies. In closing, I appeal to you once again to range yourselves on the side of the forces that stand for absolute honesty in civic matters and for courage and the interest of the flag in all matters affecting the Nation as a whole. [Applause and cheers.]

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF'S TALK.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff was the last speaker. He was introduced by Chairman Field, and opened with an expression of pleasure that Seth Low, last year's Citizens' Union candidate for Mayor, and Gen. Tracy, his Republican opponent, were seated upon the platform together. He said that he would confine himself to State issues. He defended the Raines law. Of the election laws, the Lieutenant Governor said:

"They call it a 'Force bill.' Yes, it is a force bill, designed to enforce honest elections.

"There is no reason," continued Mr. Woodruff, "why any Republican should shrink from a consideration of the canal question, concerning which there has been more misrepresentation by our enemies than about anything else with which I have ever been conversant. The Constitutional Convention in the Summer of 1894 fixed the amount for deepening the canals two feet and lengthening the locks at $9,000,000, and submitted that amount and the general proposition to the people for their approval. Last Winter, for partisan purposes, a hue and cry went up from Democratic sources that the State was being robbed because it had become apparent that the $9,000,000 was insufficient. How did these Democrats know that the $9,000,000 would not prove enough? Because the Republican Governor in his message, transmitted to the Legislature on the 5th of January, had called attention of the Legislature and the public to the fact that the appropriation would not more than half complete the work, and because the Republican Comptroller and Controller again called attention to this fact.

"Gov. Black at once appointed a commission of seven most reputable citizens to investigate the improvement and expenditure. How different this course from that pursued in 1892 by the Democratic Party when a motion of Senator Laughlin of Buffalo to investigate the canal management, then in the hands of the Democrats, led to a dead-lock in the Senate, which was not broken until its adjournment, a performance indulged in greatly to the public injury at the time, for the sole purpose of preventing an investigation into alleged abuses of canal management.

"On Aug. 1 Gov. Black's commission made a report, consisting of 190 pages, in which there is not a statement nor an insinuation that fraud had been perpetrated or a dishonest act committed, and the commission failed to find that any one had profited, either directly or indirectly, from the work done. The report of the commission positively stated: 'The character of the work done is superior to that obtained by the State heretofore.'

"The report charged that a sum considerably in excess of that which was necessary had been expended for advertising for bids. As a matter of fact, the amount paid for advertising was less than that ever paid by the State, when the magnitude of the work is taken into consideration. Despite all this, as a result of the charge that fraud had been committed in the handling of the Canal Improvement Fund, the Governor at once, upon the receipt of the report, submitted it and all the evidence to the Attorney General, with whom he associated one of the ablest lawyers of the State, and made public the announcement that if they should find ground for belief that any man had been guilty of dishonesty he would at once invoke the full power of the law, to the end that the wrongdoers, if there were any, should be brought to speedy justice.

Mr. Woodruff concluded with a eulogy of Col. Roosevelt as a soldier and man of affairs.

Mr. Woodruff had scarcely concluded his speech when the crowd made a rush for Col. Roosevelt and penned him in a corner on the stage, half a dozen grabbing him by the arms.

The Colonel's face was contorted with pain, and for a moment he showed signs of fainting. Seeing his danger Police Captain Dunn and Col. Willis L. Ogden made a flying wedge, burst through the crowd, got hold of the Colonel, and dragged him away from his enthusiastic admirers by main force. The Colonel then entered a carriage, and was driven rapidly along Washington Street, followed by a crowd of men hanging on to the sides of the carriage to get a last handshake.

THE TOUR OF BROOKLYN.

The Roosevelt party arrived from the tour of the State over the New York Central at 7 o'clock. Col. Roosevelt was accompanied by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, ex-Minister to Spain Gen. Woodford, the Rough Riders, and others, who were with him on the tour. Here he was met by a delegation of Brooklyn Republicans, consisting of Willis L. Ogden and ex-Corporation Counsel Frank Sperry, who had been waiting to take him to the meetings in widely scattered sections of Brooklyn. Just before the party was ready to take carriages, it was discovered that Col. Roosevelt had not had his dinner, but as the time was short and the engagement pressing, he decided to forego it and start at once on his work. The Rough Riders were left behind, while Gen. Woodford and Mr. Woodruff took a carriage to their homes in Brooklyn, intending to meet Col. Roosevelt and his party later.

The first stopping place was Eckford Hall, in Greenpoint. Long before Col. Roosevelt's arrival the building was crowded and many hundreds stood on the sidewalk making frantic efforts to get in. The arrival of the candidate was the signal for an outburst of yells, which continued and swelled into a deafening roar as he made his way to the platform between files of policemen. He was introduced by ex-Assistant District Attorney John M. Ward of Brooklyn.

It was several minutes before he could make himself heard. Some of those in the hall could not see him and there were shouts of "Get on the table!" So the Colonel mounted the table and the din ceased for a moment, only to be taken up at intervals throughout the few moments he spoke. His speech here did not differ materially from many of those he has delivered at various points up the State. His references to honesty and courage as necessary factors to the right conduct of public officers were greeted with applause, long, lasting, and loud. One sentence brought out yells of "That's right!" "You're on the level, old man!" It was this: "One quality I shall insist upon public servants possessing, and that is the quality of treading the straight and narrow path of probity. If I find a man acting dishonestly I shall punish him as far as my power will permit me, and no political influence or party ties shall save him."

As soon as he had ceased speaking Col. Roosevelt and the committee hurried away through the living wall of humanity, pursued by small boys and cheers fully three blocks down the street.

MEETING AT ARION HALL.

The next stop was at Arion Hall, near Broadway, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. An audience of fully 6,000 Germans was waiting for him, and the scenes of cheering and vocal insanity and disorder were repeated.

"This ain't Ottendorfer's or Ridder's district," yelled one man with German accent as Col. Roosevelt was trying to push his way to the stage. "They ain't the German-American party."

This statement was greeted with hoots, and Col. Roosevelt laughed heartily as he was lifted almost bodily and pushed forward. There was no doubt about his reception by that portion of Williamsburg Germans. When he could make his voice heard, he said:

"It gives me pleasure to meet you, and I feel a peculiar desire to greet you, my fellow-Americans of German birth or origin. Twenty-five years ago I studied German in Dresden, but I have forgotten a good deal of it since, and you will pardon me if I address you in English.

"Last Summer, as you know, I spent in Cuba. I had with me eight companies of brave soldiers. The Captain of one of these companies, Capt. Friederich Miller, was a splendid fellow, and his was the first one of two guidons which were planted on the summit of San Juan Hill. The orderly who was closest to me throughout, was an Irish boy born on this side of the Atlantic, and the son of a forty-eighter. I carried out, in dealing with that regiment, the same principles which I will always carry out, and these are to judge and treat a man strictly on his merits. I had nothing that they did not share, but in return I exacted of them that they should shed their blood like water for the honor of the flag.

"The way, in my opinion, to deal with a candidate is to compare his performances with his promises. What I say or promise on the stump I will make good after election. I shall demand in every public servant absolute honesty."

When Col. Roosevelt had finished hundreds of the German audience crowded up and tried to shake his hand. He grasped as many as he could on his slow progress to the carriages, and when these were reached a long run was made to the Criterion Theatre, in Bedford, near Grand Avenue, fully three miles away.

THE THEATRE CROWDED.

The theatre held as many as it could possibly contain, and up to the candidate's arrival the sidewalks were crowded, hundreds of men and women being unable to get in and going away disappointed.

Ex-Elections Commissioner Benjamin F. Blair presided and the principal speaker, except Col. Roosevelt, was Gen. Woodford. Gen. Woodford was speaking when the arrival of the candidate was heralded by shouts from without. The refrain was taken up by those inside, and when Col. Roosevelt appeared on the stage hats were thrown in the air, handkerchiefs waved, and in the din were heard shrill feminine voices who assured the Colonel that he was "all right."

Gen. Woodford addressed the audience and introduced Col. Roosevelt in this fashion: "Permit an old soldier of the old war to extend the hand of comradeship to a soldier of the young war and to introduce him to you."

In response to the hearty cheers which greeted this introduction, Col. Roosevelt said: "I would not be irresponsive if I failed to be stirred by your warm greeting. The four long years of that old war which Gen. Woodford speaks of decided that we should have a flag sacred and worthy of fighting for."

From this on Col. Roosevelt busied himself with discussing in his ten minutes' talk State and National issues. He spoke of the canal frauds and got a tremendous amount of cheering when he said that if he found evidences of wrongdoing he would punish the guilty persons irrespective of individuals or politics and nothing could save them. After the candidate had fought his way out for the big meeting at the Academy, Gen. Woodford continued his speech, and came in for quite an ovation himself.

At all the meetings was a long list of speakers.

TALKS UP THE STATE.

Col. Roosevelt Makes Several Speeches on His Way from Ogdensburg to This City.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The fine weather which had attended the progress of Col. Roosevelt's stumping tour gave place this morning at Ogdensburg to a light, drizzling rain, which gave indication of spreading over the very area through which the party expected to pass during the day. Everybody was up early, and Col. Roosevelt earliest of all. He retired as soon as he had spoken last night. His voice has lasted very well, and is in better condition than that of either of the other speakers. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is suffering from a cold, and decided not to try to speak today. The party had breakfast at the hotel, and at 8 o'clock started for the trip down the Watertown and Ogdensburg Road to Utica. When the train pulled out of Ogdensburg, the rain was coming down in torrents, but after moving south for a short distance there were signs of clearing.

The first scheduled stop was Potsdam, and there, under the auspices of William Weed, a hall had been secured to avoid the inclemency of the weather. The party was met at Norwood by a committee of local Republicans, headed by Assemblyman Ives, and when Potsdam was reached there was an immense crowd, despite the mud and the rain. A band played, and American flags were displayed in profusion. Evidently the people in the crowd believed that they would hear Col. Roosevelt speak, but he was hustled away to the hall and there found a splendid audience. He spoke briefly on the issues of the campaign and on the same lines as he did last night. He said:

"There are two points that are brought vividly before me by your presence to-day in the matter of the position of our own regiment. I find here one of your Methodist pastors, the Rev. Dr. Colt, who came very near going with us as the Chaplain of the Rough Riders. On the other hand, I see here those whom I think are the representatives of a football team, and I tell you I had some 'crackajack' football players in the regiment. I wish I could stay here and see a game.

"I was struck by reading in the papers this morning, as I read also yesterday, that there was a hitch in the conference at Paris between our representatives and those of Spain. The chief cause for that hitch is because the Spaniards have not made up their minds, and the people of Europe have not made up their minds whether the American people will sustain the Administration of President McKinley in insisting that we shall reap the benefits of our triumphs and sufferings in the late war in insisting that the Americans shall have what by victory they are entitled to have.

"I see to-day that that grand old patriot, Gen. Palmer, who puts his country above party, and who does not wish to stand for his party when that party is against the flag, has announced that he is with us heart and soul in this election. And so I am pleased, as an American and as a Republican, that the Republicans have made no nomination against that old cavalry soldier under whom I had a chance to serve, Gen. Joseph Wheeler. Gen. Wheeler stood for the country, and because he stood he supports the war policy of President McKinley. He knew it was vital for the welfare of the country to sink the party man in the patriot.

"Is New York going to prove false to the Administration, false to the flag, false to what it did last Summer, false to what the navy and the army won for the country? You will prove false to it if you signify by your votes that you condemn the war. State issues are at stake in this campaign. You have got to vote as New Yorkers. But, besides being citizens of New York State, you are citizens of the United States and, remember, that you cannot cast a vote that will not have some effect upon the National issues that are at stake in this campaign.

"If you wish to make certain of the results of what you did two years ago about honest finance; if you wish to make certain of the results of what the country did but three months ago, in the East and the West Indies, then you will express yourselves in terms that cannot be misunderstood at the polls. You will record by your votes the most decisive majority in favor of the Administration of President McKinley, and in favor of the position taken by our Peace Commissioners at Paris, and you will thereby do all in your power to see that we are not deprived of the fruits of the victory won for us by the blood and sweat of our soldiers during the months just gone by."

When the party returned to the special train, the people who had gathered there and had waited patiently in the rain demanded that Col. Roosevelt show himself, and he was compelled to do so, and made a few pleasant remarks although the train was a little behind time. At Canton at least 1,500 people braved the inclement weather with the heavy downpour of rain and cheered the candidate. While Col. Roosevelt was speaking the rain came down in torrents, but the vast crowd simply stood and got wet while they listened to the speech. Col. Roosevelt said at Canton:

"I am very much obliged to you for having come to greet me in the rain. I appreciate that it evidently needs a little more than rain to dampen the enthusiasm of St. Lawrence. I see, by the way, in the crowd, some of my comrades of the great war.

"Have you noticed in the papers to-day that the Peace Commissioners in Paris are having difficulty from the fact of the doubt whether the United States will stand back of the President and what our army and navy did last Summer? If New York State goes wrong at the next election, you will have given a blow to the interests of the United States heavier than any Spain was able to strike.

"Last Spring little Oregon, in the West, put herself fair and square on the side of sound money. Oregon sends to the United States Senate a Senator who will stand for gold. Will you permit the great State of New York in the East to offset what Oregon did in the far West by sending to the United States Senate a Senator who will stand for free silver? I can hardly believe it. St. Lawrence County gave 10,000 majority for William McKinley when he stood for honest money. Now, when he again stands for National honor, I ask that St. Lawrence do better than it did before."

At several stations along the route where no stops were scheduled there were crowds of people waiting, and at one or two places short stops had to be made, the gathering being too large to neglect. At Gouverneur Col. Roosevelt said, in part:

"We face our foes on every State issue, but they do not dare to face us on the National issue. They do not dare to meet us on the question of sound finance. They prattle about dishonesty in the canals. I think I am a great deal safer to trust than Tammany Hall with the task of getting honesty in the canals.

"The Spaniards in Paris are raising fresh obstacles in dealing with the Peace Commission. Why? Because, having failed to beat us, they hope they can fight more effective battles in arbitration by holding off until after our coming election, when they hope that this State, failing to uphold President McKinley, will demonstrate that the country has no faith in his policy. A condemnation of President McKinley will be a greater triumph for Spain than any victory Spanish armies were able to win in Cuba."

Short stops were made at Philadelphia and Carthage, and at Lowville there was a splendid gathering, and Col. Roosevelt spoke on State issues. No stops were scheduled between Lowville and New York.

Republican Meetings To-night.

The Republicans will hold several meetings to-night, the most important of which will be at the Central Opera House, at Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, and Durland's Riding Academy, Boulevard and Fifty-ninth Street. The meeting at Durland's will be under the auspices of the West Side Republican Club. The principal speakers will be Col. Roosevelt, Lemuel E. Quigg, and Chauncey M. Depew. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will preside at the meeting at the Central Opera House, where Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Quigg will speak. Other meetings to-night will be at the North Side Republican Club, 2,661 Third Avenue; Manhattan Republican Club, 2,264 Seventh Avenue; Fifty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue; Hartford Hall, Ferry and Pearl Streets; One Hundred and Second Street and Second Avenue; American Star Hall, 165 East Broadway; Manhattan Hall, 115 Lewis Street; 220 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Hellgate Republican Club, 310 East Eighty-sixth Street.

15 Colored Clergym

CROKER TO COLORED MEN

Tells Them to be True and He Will Stand by Them.

HIS SPEECH WILDLY CHEERED

Register and Work Honestly Was Mr. Croker's Advice—He Compliments Mr. Lee.

The United Colored Democracy held a ratification meeting last night at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street. The hall was crowwded.

Richard Croker addressed the meeting, and was enthusiastically received. He was cheered when he was introduced, and his remarks were punctuated by applause so that at times those at the back of the hall could not quite catch what was said.

Charles E. Lee, who is known as the chief of the United Colored Democracy of Greater New York, introduced H. H. Anderson, President of the organization, who presided at the meeting. Henry C. Smith, the General Secretary, read the resolutions, which indorsed the Democratic nominations and platform and denounced the administration of Gov. Black and the Republican platform. These resolutions were carried, and then Mr. Anderson introduced Richard Croker as the noblest leader the party ever had. This was the signal for a wild outburst of enthusiasm, and for some minutes Mr. Croker had to stand on the platform and wait for a chance to speak. He stood easily, with one hand in his trousers pocket, and spoke quietly. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, Members of the United Colored Democracy of Greater New York: I am glad to be able to come here to-night and talk with you. I am not going to make any extended remarks, because your leader, Mr. Lee, has left nothing for me to say to you. I merely came over here to-night to ask you to see to it that your names are placed on the registration lists next Friday or Saturday. I want to impress on your minds this main question, the necessity of every one of you becoming good citizens of this community.

"We make no distinction in race. I want to say to you now that whatever I can do to advance the principles and interests of you all, I am going to do. All I ask of you is that when you are called upon, you perform your duty as good citizens. If you do not you will have to suffer the consequences. That is all I ask of the organization that I have the honor to belong to.

"Mr. Lee is your leader, and whatever I do for your organization I do through him. If one of you gets a place and you do not do your duty fairly and honestly, you will have to leave it. But you have the privilege of filling it with one of your own race.

"Now I see quite a lot of young men, and I want to give them this advice. You must in order to become good citizens first treat your neighbor as you would like to be treated, and if you follow this advice you will get along all right. Now the first principles are gratitude and honesty, and if you follow these two you need have no fear for your success in life. I am glad to see Mr. Lee has started in the right direction by organizing this body of colored men. You have started in the right direction and you have the power to make this organization felt in the community. Be honest and true to yourselves and do not allow any one to swerve you from that duty you owe to yourselves.

"You must not work for money on election day. You want to establish a principle for yourselves. Whatever work there is to be done must be done faithfully and honestly to bring about the object for which we are all striving. Walk by honest voting, and we want no votes unless they are cast honestly. If you hear of any man registering or voting contrary to law you must report him. We want the elective franchise carried out to every letter of the law. If you go to work, register, and work like good citizens I will stand by you as I would by the organization to which I have the honor to belong."

Mr. Croker then sat down, but at once jumped to his feet and said:

"There are a few remarks I neglected to make. I want to say that I have known Mr. Lee for four or five years. I have the greatest confidence in him. I made up my mind to do all in my power to help you, and I will just as long as I find you are upright and honest."

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner was the next speaker, and he severely arraigned the Republicans. He said that no political party ever succeeded that was on the defensive. He declared that the issues were State and local, and not National, as Col. Roosevelt had tried to make them. Col. Roosevelt in a recent speech had declared that the army and navy must be enlarged, and Col. Gardiner said the Democrats agreed with him. He declared that the policy of the Republican Party had been full of blunders. He said that if Judge Van Wyck was elected he would investigate all the departments and find out the extent of the frauds that had been committed.

James T. Carr, a colored lawyer, was the next speaker, and he kept his audience cheering all the time. The other speakers were Congressman George B. McClellan, Senator Grady, John J. Bell, W. E. Gross, Jefferson M. Levy, D. M. Webster, and H. D. Edwards.

CHECK NOT GOOD, HE SAYS.

B. M. Goldberger's Allegation Against Henry M. McDonald, the Silver Nominee.

Benjamin M. Goldberger, the former member of the Executive Committee of the silver Democrats, who made charges last week to the effect that Henry M. McDonald, the silver candidate for Governor, proposed to him to play into the hands of the Republicans, said last night a check which he had received from Mr. McDonald for services as notary public for the Chicago platform Democracy had been returned unhonored. The check was drawn upon the Investment Corporation, 32 Broadway, and was signed by Mr. McDonald. On Tuesday, Mr. Goldberger sent a letter to Mr. McDonald as follows:

On Oct. 10, 1898, I received from James R. Brown a check for the amount of $6, signed by you in payment of work, labor, and services performed as notary public. The said check has been returned unhonored to the gentleman with whom I have deposited it for collection. Now, if this is your way of playing for satisfaction, please take it for granted that I am with you until the end. All I wish to state before closing my letter to you is that if the said check is not paid within twenty-four hours I shall, with the aid of the New York State press, make an ass out of your whole candidacy.

Yours respectfully,
BENJAMIN M. GOLDBERGER.

Mr. Goldberger said last night that he had received no reply to this letter, and would consequently bring suit against the Executive Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy immediately for the recovery of the amount of the check. He also stated that he would file the following protest last evening with the Police Commissioners:

I do hereby protest against the filing of the certificate of nomination of Louis Morgenbesser for member of the Assembly for the Twelfth Assmbly District, in New York County, against the filing of the petition of the Chicago Platform Democracy's candidate for member of the State Senate for the Twelfth Senatorial District, and also against the filing of the certificate of nomination of the Chicago Platform Democratic candidates for members of the Assembly for the Fourteenth and the Sixteenth Assembly District in the City of New York. I shall file facts, stating my reasons for protest, either verbally or in writing, whenever called upon by your honorable body.

BENJAMIN W. GOLDBERGER.

At the headquarters of the Silver Democrats, 19 West Twenty-fourth Street, it was said last night the matter was purely a personal affair between Mr. McDonald and Mr. Goldberger, and that, in view of Mr. McDonald's being in Albany, nothing could be said in regard to why the check was not honored.

DAVID B. HILL IN TOWN.

The Ex-Senator Refuses to Discuss Any Political Subject.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill arrived in this city last night from Albany, and went to the Hoffman House.

The ex-Senator was asked if he cared to take notice of a story published in this city yesterday morning, charging that the Ulster County portion of the nominating petition of the Chicago platform silver Democrats was destroyed in his office late last Friday night. He said that he did not. He also declined to talk of Col. Roosevelt's speech-making tour or on any other political subject. "I have come here to make a speech in Brooklyn to-morrow night," said he, "and that is all I have to say now."

RUMOR ABOUT McDONALD.

It was rumored about the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that Henry M. McDonald, the silver Democratic candidate for Governor, had filed a notice in Albany, withdrawing from the ticket. Mr. McDonald went to Albany yesterday morning.

A man at the Silver Headquarters, who would not give his name, but said he was Mr. McDonald's counsel, denied the report. He claimed to have a late telegram from McDonald, and said there was nothing in it about withdrawal. The leaders at the Silver Headquarters appeared to think that they were still to be on the ticket and that McDonald would be the candidate for Governor.

Velcrema

Lundborg's—
quickly allays roughness or irritation, invaluable for chapped hands or lips.

German-American Reform Union.

The Campaign Committee of the German-American Reform Union met last night at the headquarters, in the Grand Central Palace, when a comprehensive plan for campaign work was agreed on. Four large meetings and 105 smaller ones will be held. One of the large meetings is to be at Cooper Union. Delegations are to parade from every Assembly district in the city. Another of the large meetings is to be at Renwick Hall, Third Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, and there will be a meeting in Harlem, probably at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. The fourth big meeting will be in the Borough of the Bronx. The union is supporting the Democratic State and legislative tickets, but will not take any part in the contest over the judiciary.

Bergen County Nominations.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 19.—The Bergen County Democratic Convention was held in the National Hotel to-day. There were three candidates in the field on the first ballot for Sheriff—J. L. Van Buskirk, I. Hopper, and John Van Bussum. Van Buskirk led ahead, and then a stampede followed in his favor, and the nomination was made unanimous. Dr. D. A. Currie of Englewood was nominated for Senator. George Zimmerman of Carlstadt and A. Z. Demarest of Hohokus were nominated for Assembly, and James McNally, Fort Lee, and George Mosey, Ridgewood, for Coroners.

Bacon Will Run for Governor.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 19.—Theodore Bacon was formally notified to-day by a committee representing the Independent State ticket of his nomination for Governor, and signified his acceptance. He will write a formal letter of acceptance. The committee of notification was composed of John Jay Chapman and Isaac P. Klein.

Republican Nomipees Indorsed.

The Chicago Platform Democrats yesterday filed certificates of nomination for William N. Cohen, Joseph F. Daly, and Henry W. Taylor Justices of the Supreme Court and George C. Austin for Judge of the City Court.

TWO INSPECTORS DISMISSED.

Accusations Against Six Election Officials in the Nineteenth District Found to be False.

Secretary Price of Good Government Club A of the Nineteenth Assembly District had eight Inspectors of Election of the district before the Police Board yesterday afternoon for trial. The men were Louis Drucks, Revere L. Sampson, Joseph Cavanagh, William Osborne, Charles O'Connor, Thomas J. Carroll, John P. Morrissey, and Cornelius R. Michael. They were charged with incompetency and collusion to defeat the election of Howard P. Okie for Alderman and Percy Stewart for the Assembly.

When the cases were called Alderman Okie announced that there was some mistake about the charges against Osborne and Cavanagh, and asked that they be dismissed. They were in the Tenth Election District. The specific charge was that the tally lists did not agree with the written statement of the returns. The Commissioners found, on comparing the returns and the statements of O'Connor and Carrol of the Twenty-first Election District and Morrissey and Michaels of the Twenty-eighth Election District that there was no disparity, both statements and tally sheets agreeing. Thereupon President York of the Police Board ordered Secretary Prince to make charges against innocent men. Alderman Okie declared that he was no party to this, that the mistakes were those of Price.

In the case of Drucks and Sampson there was a disparity. The tally sheets showed 101 for Okie and the statement only 12 votes. Okie then declared that these men were guilty of an attempt to deprive him of his election, which he had to secure through the mediation of the courts. Both Sampson and Drucks declared that they were not interfered with by the members of the Good Government club, who ran in and out of the polling place, that it was no wonder they made mistakes.

After a deliberation the Police Board dismissed Sampson and Drucks as Inspectors, for incompetency.

KUDLICH AND McCULLAGH ARGUE

Letters Exchanged Regarding an Alleged Attempt to Register Falsely.

City Magistrate Herman C. Kudlich, who, in the Essex Market Court on Tuesday, discharged Louis Harris, arrested on a charge of attempting to register falsely, has written a letter to Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, in relation to his action, as follows:

I request that you forthwith cause the witnesses brought before me and who testified in the registration cases to be summoned before the Grand Jury, if I erred in my judgment there is ample opportunity to correct my mistake. I insist, however, that all witnesses, that is, including those for the defense, be cited.

Magistrate Kudlich declares that the evidence showed that, according to all laws on the subject, Harris was entitled to register from 24 Bowery, where he said he had lived, on and off, since August. The man is employed on a Fall River Line boat, and he sometimes remains a week in the lodging house, at other times remaining away for a week.

Superintendent McCullagh yesterday afternoon sent a letter to Magistrate Kudlich, in which he said:

Permit me to say that it is not the general impression that Judges are appointed to serve for the purpose of making mistakes which afterward are to be corrected by other tribunals.

In the case of Harris I am satisfied that the man cannot legally claim a residence at the lodging house. The plain provisions of law requiring a certificate to me from the lodging house proprietor each day for thirty days were enacted by the Legislature for the purpose of certifying to the man's continuous residence in the lodging house. In the absence of such certification and in view of the evidence that he has not continuously resided at that house, in my judgment makes it clearly a case of illegal registration.

As to your request that I forthwith cause the witnesses brought before you summoned before the Grand Jury, I desire to say that at the proper time and before the proper tribunal these witnesses will be examined, and prompt action taken as the tribunal before whom they are brought shall determine wise.

THIRTY-FOUR HORSES PERISH.

Only One Breaks Its Halter and Escapes from Burning Stable.

The two-story brick stable at 511 West Fifty-fourth Street was badly damaged by fire at an early hour this morning, and thirty-four horses were burned to death. The building and its contents were the property of William H. Cornett, a sand dealer living at 424 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Policemen Heckler and Finnegan discovered the fire, and aroused James Ryan, who with his family were asleep on the upper floor. Ryan, who is the stableman, got all of his family out in safety. The policemen then made an effort to save the horses. The doors were broken in, but the smoke was so dense that the men were driven back. Only one white horse succeeded in breaking its halter, and escaped to the street.

Fireman Frederick W. Deisroth of Hook and Ladder Truck No. 4 found Frank Maroon, an Italian driver connected with the stable, unconscious in the rear part. The fireman risked his life to save the driver, and after much work got him out of the building. Maroon was sent to Roosevelt Hospital. He is fifty-seven years old, and lives at 156 Elizabeth Street. He will probably recover.

So threatening did the fire seem that a second alarm was sent in. The tenants in the five-story tenement next to the burning stable were driven out of their homes by the smoke, as were the priests of St. Ambrose's Church, who live at 515 West Fifty-third Street, in the rear. The fire was confined to the stable, however, and the loss will be about $5,000.

CHICAGO'S PEACE JUBILEE

Mr. McKinley and His Party Attend a Banquet at the Auditorium.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Responsibilities Developed by the War —Enthusiasm for Army and Navy —Review of the Great Parade.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The banquet tendered to the President of the United States and other distinguished guests by citizens of Chicago as an incident of their peace jubilee was the occasion of a brilliant gathering in the Auditorium to-night.

The hall was decorated with festoons of smilax, caught here and there by clusters of American Beauty and La France roses. In the centre of each of the thirty-three long tables were heaps of the same flowers, banked with ferns, while at either end groups of roses and smilax were tastefully arranged.

Upon each table was a profusion of shaded lights. The soft light from the many hanging lamps, the brighter glow from groups of electric lights around the edge of the hall and the innumerable bright lights of the Auditorium itself made a scene of surpassing beauty.

Twelve hundred guests, among them men prominent in all branches of business, science, art; men of brilliant record upon the sea, and men famed for deeds of arms done on shore, were standing by their chairs, when a tap from the gavel of Franklin MacVeagh, the presiding officer, announced the approach of Mr. McKinley.

The orchestra struck up "Hail to the Chief," and as the strains of the old march were heard, the President, attended by the Jubilee Reception Committee, came down the centre aisle, bowing right and left in acknowledgment of the applause his presence evoked. He was escorted to his seat at the west end of the hall, and as he took his seat twelve hundred guests followed his example, only to rise an instant later while Dr. Frank Crane delivered a short and eloquent invocation.

MR. M'KINLEY'S PARTY.

The table of the President was placed across the hall, the nine reserved for the distinguished guests being placed at the side and directly in front of that at which the President was seated. The remainder of the tables were arranged lengthwise of the hall.

Mr. McKinley was seated at the right hand of Toastmaster MacVeagh, the others at the Presidential table being Secretary Gage, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Bliss, Archbishop Ireland, Clark Howell, Gen. Miles, Gov. Tanner, Dr. Frank Crane, ex-Vice President Stevenson, Admiral Brown, Capt. Sigsbee, Judge Emory Speer, Gen. Shafter, Samuel Gompers, President Angell of Michigan University, and President Northrop of the University of Minnesota.

At 10 o'clock the preliminary portion of the banquet having been disposed of, a rap from the gavel of Franklin MacVeagh, the toastmaster, called the attention of the guests. Mr. MacVeagh in his address said that the United States was already touched by a larger conception of National life.

It was already taking its place in the world, not for the sake of commerce only, not for the sake of great possessions, not to aggrandize itself only, but, he hoped, to participate in the destinies of men; not to precipitate alliances, but to make it certain that any nation which battled for what we think is indispensable to human progress should not be defeated.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. MacVeagh then introduced the President, announcing that he would respond to the toast "Our Country." It was several minutes before the cheering had subsided sufficiently to allow the President's voice to be heard, and when he was afforded an opportunity, he made the following adddress, his utterances being greeted with most vociferous applause:

"It affords me gratification to meet the people of the City of Chicago and to participate with them in this patriotic celebration. Upon the suspension of hostilities at a foreign war, the first in our history for over half a century, we have met in a spirit of peace, profoundly grateful for the glorious advancement already made and earnestly wishing in the final termination to realize an equally glorious fulfillment.

"With no feeling of exultation, but with profound thankfulness we contemplate the events of the past five months. They have been too serious to admit of boasting or vainglorification. They have been so full of responsibilities, immediate and prospective, as to admonish the soberest judgment and counsel the most conservative action. This is not the time to flatter the imagination, but rather to discover in calm reason the way to truth and justice and right, and when discovered, to follow it with fidelity and courage without fear, hesitation, or weakness.

"The war has put upon the Nation grave responsibilities. Their extent was not anticipated and could not have been well foreseen. We cannot avoid the serious questions which have been brought home to us by the achievements of our arms on land and sea. We are bound in conscience to keep and perform the covenants which the war has sacredly sealed with mankind. Accepting war for humanity's sake, we must accept all obligations which the war in duty and honor imposed upon us. The splendid victories we have achieved would be our eternal shame, and not our everlasting glory, if they led to the weakening of our original lofty purpose or to the desertion of the immortal principles upon which the Government was founded and in accordance with whose ennobling spirit it has ever since been faithfully administered.

"The war with Spain was undertaken, not that the United States should increase its territory, but that the oppression at our very doors should be stopped. This noble sentiment must continue to animate us and we must give to the world the full demonstration of our purpose. Duty determines destiny. Destiny which results from duty performed may bring anxiety and perils, but never failure and dishonor. Pursuing duty we may not always be by smooth paths. Another course may look easier and more attractive, but pursuing duty for duty's sake is always sure and safe and honorable.

"It is not within the power of man to foretell the future and solve unerringly its mighty problems. Almighty God has His plans and methods for human progress and not infrequently they are shrouded for the time being in impenetrable mystery. Looking backward we can see how that hand of destiny builded for us and assigned us tasks whose full meaning was not apprehended even by the wisest statesmen of their times. Our colonial ancestors did not enter upon their war originally for independence. Abraham Lincoln did not start out to free the slaves but to save the Union. The war with Spain was not of our seeking, and some of its consequences may not be to our liking. Our vision is often defective. Short-sightedness is a common malady, but the closer we get to them, or they get to us, the clearer our view and the less obscure our duty. Patriotism must be faithful as well as fervent; statesmanship must be wise as well as fearless—not the statesmanship which will command the applause of the hour, but the judgment of posterity.

"The progress of a nation can alone prevent degeneration. There must be new life and purpose or there will be weakness and decay. There must be broadening of thought as well as broadening of trade. Territorial expansion is not alone and always necessary to National advancement. There must be a constant movement toward a higher and nobler civilization—a civilization that shall make its conquests without resort to war and achieve its greatest victories pursuing the arts of peace. In our present situation, duty and duty alone should prescribe the boundary of our responsibilities and the scope of our undertakings.

"The final determination of our purposes awaits the action of the eminent men who are charged by the Executive with the making of the treaty of peace, and that of the Senate of the United States which, by our Constitution, must ratify and confirm it. We all hope and pray that the confirmation of peace will be as just and as humane as the conduct and consummation of the war. When the work of the treaty-makers is done the work of the lawmakers will begin. The one will settle the extent of our responsibilities, the other must provide the legislation to meet them. The army and navy have nobly and heroically performed their part. May God give the Executive and Congress wisdom to perform theirs."

OUR REUNITED COUNTRY.

Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, was assigned to respond to the toast "Our Reunited Country—North and South." He followed the President, and said, in part:

"Portentous indeed have been the developments of the past six months; the National domain has been extended far into the Caribbean Sea on the south, and to the west it is so near the mainland of Asia that we can hear the grating of the process which is grinding the ancient Celestial Empire into pulp for the machinery of civilization and of progress.

"In a very short while the last chapter of this war will have been written, except for the effect it will have on the future. Our flag now floats over Puerto Rico, a part of Cuba, and Manila. It must soon bespeak our sovereignty over the Island of Luzon, or possibly over the whole Philippine group. It will ere long from the staff on Havana's Morro cast its shadow on the sunken and twisted frame of the Maine—a grim reminder of the vengeance that awaits any nation that lays unholy hands on an American citizen or violates any sacred American right. It has drawn from an admiring world unstinted applause for the invincible army that, under tropic suns, despite privations and disease, untrained but undismayed, has swept out of their own trenches and routed from their own battlements, like chaff before the wind, the trained forces of a formidable power. It has bodily stripped the past of lustre and defiantly challenged the possibilities of the future in the accomplishment of a matchless navy, whose deeds have struck the universe with consternation and with wonder.

"But, speaking as a Southerner and an American, I say that this has been as naught compared to the greatest good this war has accomplished. Drawing alike from all sections of the Union for her heroes and her martyrs, depending alike upon North, South, East, and West for her glorious victories, and weeping with sympathy with the widows and the stricken mothers wherever they may be, America, incarnated spirit of liberty, stands again to-day the holy emblem of a household in which the children abide in unity, equality, love, and peace. The iron sledge of war that rent asunder the links of loyalty and love has welded them together again. Ears that were deaf to loving appeals for the burial of sectional strife have listened and believed when the muster guns have spoken. Hearts that were cold to calls for trust and sympathy have awakened to loving confidence in the baptism of their blood.

"Drawing inspiration from the flag of our country, the South has shared not only the dangers, but the glories of the war. In the death of brave young Bagley at Cardenas, North Carolina furnished the first blood in the tragedy. It was Victor Blue of South Carolina, who, like the Swamp Fox of the Revolution, crossed the fiery path of the enemy at his pleasure, and brought the first official tidings of the situation as it existed in Cuba. It was Brumby, a Georgia boy, the Flag Lieutenant of Dewey, who first raised the Stars and Stripes over Manila. It was Alabama that furnished Hobson—glorious Hobson—who accomplished two things the Spanish Navy never yet has done—sunk an American ship and made a Spanish man-of-war securely float.

"The South answered the call to arms with its heart, and its heart goes out with that of the North in rejoicing at the result. The demonstration lacking to give the touch of life to the picture has been made. The open sesame that was needed to give insight into the true and loyal hearts both North and South has been spoken. Divided by war, we are united as never before by the same agency, and the union is of hearts as well as hands."

Ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson responded to the toast "The President of the United States." He drew a comparison between hereditary rulers and men elevated by the choice of a free people to the dignity of high office, and said it augured well for the future of the Republic that its citizens magnified the Presidency and did honor, as now, to its incumbent. He gloried in the retrospect that none but patriotic statesmen had been chosen Chief Magistrate of this Nation, and expressed the hope that the past was an earnest of the future in this respect.

GLORY OF THE ARMY.

Chairman MacVeagh paid an eloquent tribute to the American soldier, as he called upon the two men most prominent in the late war to reply to the toast "The Army." The toast was drunk amid wild enthusiasm, cheer after cheer ringing through the hall as Gen. Miles rose to speak of the glorious deeds of the American regular and volunteer. Every allusion to the deeds performed by the American fighting men was greeted with another vocal outburst and the frantic waving of napkins and handkerchiefs.

The welcome extended to Gen. Shafter, who followed the address of Gen. Miles with another upon the same subject, was greeted with no less acclaim than that accorded to his superior in rank. His address was as follows:

"No one can recall the devotion to duty and the glorious deeds of our small army, from the date of its organization until the present time, without a sense of pride in race and country. I believe that the repugnance to a standing army of considerable size is rapidly growing less. And now that we are broadening out our sphere of action and adding to our broad domains the islands of the sea, the necessity for a considerable increase in the armed forces of the country must be apparent to all thinking men.

"It should be a source of great pride to every patriotic American that during our whole existence as a Nation the army of the United States has always been faithful to its trust, and with its record in the five wars in which it has been engaged, to say nothing of the constant warfare against hostile savages, it presents a record to the American people of which it can be justly proud."

"The Navy," was the next toast, and Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee responded, his address being greeted with great applause.

President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan, speaking upon "International Arbitration," said the people of America were entitled to be known as "the Nation of Arbitrators," their Government having had part, either as principal or umpire, in nearly a hundred arbitrations. Not one of these had failed to stand, except when it was unsatisfactory to both parties. He argued that the United States was strong enough to lead the procession of nations to the substitution, as far as possible, of the juridical for the military settlement of international controversies.

Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, upon the topic "Our Future," said that it was not the mission of America to crush any people, but to enlarge, to liberate, and to set free. Our future depended, he said, upon the recognition of the rights of individuals. He referred to the need of an American merchant marine, and said that the army and the navy had hitherto been inadequate to represent the dignity and power of the Nation.

Speaking upon the same subject as Secretary Gage, Cyrus Northrop, President of the University of Minnesota, said that the question of acquiring new territory was one of expediency, to be determined by our interests and duty.

Immediately after the conclusion of the banquet President McKinley was driven to the residence of Lafayette McWilliams, where he spent what was left of the night. To-morrow he will address a gathering of railroad men in the armory of the First Infantry, and to-morrow night he will leave for Washington.

THE JUBILEE PARADE.

The President Reviews a Great Procession and Is Cheered by a Vast Throng in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The Chicago Peace Jubilee parade took place to-day, and was reviewed by President McKinley and many other distinguished guests. Only one brief gleam of sunshine has been thrown upon the ceremonies of the peace jubilee. It fell upon the President's reviewing stand to-day, just as the head of the great parade was approaching.

Chicago has seen many parades greater than that of to-day, but it never has seen one that pleased its people better. Notwithstanding the most elaborate arrangements of the Police Department and the banishing of street cars and vehicles of every description from the down-town streets, there were times to-day when the crowd was too great for the police to handle, and at many places the crush at times was dangerous. After the parade the jam in Jackson Boulevard in front of the Union League Clubhouse was frightful. Strong detachments of police, soldiers, and marines, while attempting to arrest the massing of the crowd, were pushed back, huddled together, and finally scattered by the sheer weight of the throng. Long after the parade was over the boulevard was a mass of surging, struggling humanity which would not move and which could not be moved until it pleased.

The greetings extended to President McKinley were enthusiastic in the extreme, as were the plaudits showered upon Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter as they passed through the streets. The President in his carriage was surrounded by members of the Chicago Hussars formed in a square, and detachments of the Grand Army and of Confederate Veterans acted as an escort. He led the parade from the starting point, at the foot of Congress Street and Michigan Avenue, to the Union League Clubhouse, where, in company with other distinguished guests, he alighted and reviewed the parade. Throughout the entire march past the stand, which lasted a trifle over three hours, the President remained standing. Mrs. McKinley arrived at the Union League Club somewhat in advance of the Presidential party, escorted by Capt. McWilliams. During the passage of the procession Mrs. McKinley remained at an upstairs window of the clubhouse.

The following were among those on the President's stand: Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Bliss, Secretary and Miss Wilson, Postmaster General Smith, Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Duffield, Gen. Corbin, Samuel S. Morse, Gov. Mount of Indiana, Mayor Maister of Baltimore, Mayor Maybury of Detroit, Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, Admiral George Brown, the Chinese and Korean Ministers, Samuel Gompers, Judge Emory Speer, Assistant Secretary of War Melklejohn, Liberty E. Holden, Señor Quesada, Gen. and Mrs. Greely, Gov. Barnes of Oklahoma, Clarks Howells, Gov. Scofield of Wisconsin, Archbishop Ireland, ex-Vice President and Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Booker T. Washington, Dr. and Mrs. William R. Harper, and Capt. McCalla.

All those forming the Presidential party were greeted with cheers as they alighted at the door of the clubhouse, the favorites with the crowd after the President and Gens. Miles and Shafter being Gov. Mount, Gov. Scofield, and Capt. McCalla. In the reviewing stand proper there were with the President Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter, both in full uniform; Gov. Tanner, Mayor Harrison, and Chairman Truax of the Jubilee Committee.

The advance of the parade after the Presidential escorts had wheeled out of the line of march was given to the veterans of the Grand Army. Several of the posts carried gauzy old banners that had waved in battle thirty-five years ago, and to every one of the tattered flags the President called the attention of those about him, and every head was bare until the flag had gone by. Behind the veterans of a former war came numerous civil societies. Among them were the Clan-Na-Gael Guards of Chicago, 500 strong, but without weapons. Not a man carried a rifle, not an officer a sword. After these came the Fourth Regiment of infantry from Fort Sheridan and then such of the fighting men of Chicago as have returned from the war.

As the military division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Fitzsimmons of the Illinois Nation Guard, approached the reviewing stand, the enthusiasm of the crowd knew no bounds. The First Illinois, which gave more lives during the war than any Illinois body of enlisted men, set the people frantic. The Seventh Infantry closed the parade.

Directly after the Seventh Infantry had passed the President left the reviewing stand, going into the clubhouse. Three cheers were given him as he left. The crowd still lingered in front of the clubhouse and called for the President. He had begun his luncheon, but stepped once more upon the reviewing stand, accompanied by President Revell of the Union League Club. As soon as quiet was restored, he spoke as follows:

"I witnessed with pride and satisfaction the cheers of the multitudes as the veterans of the civil war on both sides of the contest were reviewed. [Great applause.] I witnessed with increasing pride the wild acclaim of the people as you watched the volunteers and the regulars and our naval reserves—the guardians of the people on land and sea—pass before your eyes. The demonstration of to-day is worth everything—everything to our country, for I read in the faces and hearts of my countrymen the purpose to see to it that this Government with its free institutions snall never perish from the surface of the earth. [Great applause.]

"I wish I might take the hand of every patriotic woman, man, and child here to-day. [Applause.] But I cannot do that." [Voice from the crowd, "But you've got our hearts." Prolonged cheering.] "And so I leave with you not only my thanks but the thanks of this great Nation for your patriotism and devotion to the flag." [Great cheering.]

After the conclusion of the President's remarks there were loud calls for Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter, but neither of these gentlemen would make his appearance, and the crowd, after cheering the President as he left the clubhouse for the home of Capt. McWilliams, slowly dispersed.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE SHOWING NEW EFFECTS AND COLORINGS IN THE RÉJANE AND STRAIGHT FRONT RIBBON CORSET, TOGETHER WITH RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF THE FASSO CORSET.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

MISS FLORENCE BAYARD TO WED.

Will Become Mrs. Hilles at Wilmington, Del., on Oct. 29.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 19.—William S. Hilles of this city to-day took out a license for his marriage to Miss Florence Bayard, daughter of the late Thomas F. Bayard, ex-United States Ambassador to England. The marriage is to take place Saturday, Oct. 29.

As required by law, Mr. Hilles entered bond in the sum of $200 that his bride shall not become a charge on the county. Mr. Hilles is a member of the bar and one of the executors of the estate of the former Ambassador.

The wedding will be very quiet. The Rev. George W. Douglass of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., will officiate.

PRESBYTERIANS IN COUNCIL.

Synod of Baltimore Decides that Politics Is Not Its Business.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—At to-day's session of the Presbyterian Synod of Baltimore, which embraces Presbyteries of Baltimore, Washington, and Newcastle, Del., there was a lively discussion of resolutions relative to the government of the Philippines and the West Indies.

The document was presented by the retiring Moderator, the Rev. Charles B. Ramsdell, the resolution having been adopted on the 7th inst., by the Washington Presbytery.

It was finally concluded that the Synod was a court of God, and inasmuch as the ablest statesmen and diplomats of the country were finding difficulty in deciding the question, clergymen, who labored in other spheres, were not competent to pass upon it.

Yale Juniors' Promenade Committee.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—The junior class of Yale College this evening elected for its Promenade Committee Percy Stuart Rockefeller of New York, Chairman; Stuart Brown Camp of West Winsted, Conn.; James Cowan Greenway of Hot Springs, Ark.; Frederick Baldwin Adams of Toledo, Ohio; Walter Lyon Chittendon of Binghamton, N. Y.; Matthew Mills of Chicago, Ill.; A. Judson Baker of Gloversville, N. Y.; Bascom Johnson of Washington, and Malcolm Douglass of Albany, N. Y.

Platt-Depew-Odell Conference.

Chauncey M. Depew called at Republican headquarters last night and conferred for several hours with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell in the State Committee's rooms. What they talked about could not be ascertained.

Chilean Cabinet Resigns.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Oct. 19.—The Cabinet of Señor Carlos Walker Martinez has resigned.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4 A. M.—200 Stanton Street; Solomon Horowitz; damage slight.

10:50 A. M.—15 Columbus Avenue; Dooley & Murray; damage, $100.

4 P. M.—Bellevue Hospital; damage, $10.

The Purest Type

of the Purest Whiskey

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Av.

Men's and Boys' Fall Clothing.

There is one thing in particular that we wish to impress upon the public. Every garment is of reliable material. Every garment is all wool, and is cut and made to give satisfaction and not to meet a price. We mention a few items among many that are worthy of special attention.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, all wool blue and black kersey, velvet collars, guaranteed fast colors, made and trimmed in the best manner, 9.49

MEN'S OVERCOATS, very fine blue kersey, made with lap seams, raw edges, lined throughout with satin, guaranteed for two seasons; worth $16.00, 12.49

MEN'S OVERCOATS, in blue and black kerseys, lined with diagonal worsted, satin shoulders, hand finished, 16.24

MEN'S SACK SUITS, in fine worsteds, check and plaid effects, tailored in best manner and equal to high grade custom work; worth $18.00, 13.74

MEN'S COATS AND VESTS, 3-button cutaway, from fine Clay diagonal, lined with best quality Farmer's satin, 11.99

MEN'S COATS AND VESTS, 3-button cutaway, made of fine Clay diagonal, satin lined throughout, 12.49

MEN'S COATS AND VESTS, 3-button cutaway, made of fine unfinished worsted, hand made, lined throughout with fine silk merveilleaux, 17.49

MEN'S TROUSERS, in fine worsteds, neat effects, correct shapes, sold elsewhere at $6.00, 4.99

BOYS' MIDDY SUITS, fancy mixtures, tastefully trimmed, 2.36

BOYS' KERSEY TOP COATS, velvet collars, correct shapes, ages 4 to 10 years, 4.38

BOYS' REEFERS, made of Germania chinchilla, fancy linings, velvet collars, wide mohair braid, ages 7 to 16 years, 4.38

BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS, made of fine cassimeres, new designs, with extra pair of trousers, with double seat and knees, worth $6.00, at 4.29

YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, blue and black kersey, guaranteed fast colors, made and trimmed in the best manner, ages 15 to 19 years, 7.49

(1ST FL., ANNEX.)

QUIGG KEPT BUSY IN 14TH

Finds His Congressional Fight Needs All His Time.

CHANLER A DANGEROUS RIVAL

Republican Leader Shifts the County Fight to Other Hands—Both Sides Confident.

Matters have assumed such an aspect in the Fourteenth Congressional District, of which Lemuel E. Quigg is the present representative, that Mr. Quigg will henceforth give the greater part, if not all, of his attention to his canvass for re-election and leave the affairs of the County Committee in other hands, probably those of Collector of the Port George R. Bidwell.

This is owing to the vigorous campaign that Capt. William Astor Chanler, the Democratic nominee, is making in the district. W. J. K. Kenny is one of Capt. Chanler's managers, and he asserted last night that Capt. Chanler would carry the district, which gave Quigg 12,000 plurality in 1896, by at least 2,000.

The Democrats have filled the district with experienced campaigners, and a half dozen well-attended meetings are being held every night. Capt. Chanler announced that he will see every voter in the district. He is confident of winning, but he and his managers say they will keep up a vigorous campaign until election day, and that every Democratic vote in the district will be brought out. Mr. Chanler has opened headquarters in the Virginia, on Columbus Circle, and last night the place was crowded with his adherents.

His managers base their claims on the fact that Mr. Quigg, according to their statement, is unpopular personally in the district, and that the district contains many independent voters, a large majority of whom, it is asserted, will cast their votes for Captain Chanler.

Chanler's managers say they appreciate that a big fight is to be made for Quigg's re-election in the district. His defeat, they say, means more to the party than the defeat of the ordinary Congressional candidate, on account of his affiliation with Senator Platt and his position as Chairman of the County Committee. They claim to have knowledge that a lot of money is being spent in the district to help Mr. Quigg's re-election.

It is said that Mr. Quigg's confidence in his ability to win has received a severe shock by the size and character

Wanamaker's

Remnants

WE have had and enjoyed some unprecedented silk selling. The silk store has been a battle-field for weeks. Yesterday we counted the wounded, and feel like quoting the apothegm by which Napoleon used to justify the sacrifice of life connected with his victories,—"One cannot make an omelette without breaking some eggs."

Here is an appalling number of textile casualties. Short ends, tumbled pieces, soiled pieces, broken assortments. Out with them, and give them a glorious end with a flourish of the bargain trumpet!

The Japanese Silks have suffered severely. We divide the remnants into three lots.

Lot A goes for Ten Cents a Yard.
Lot B goes for Fifteen Cents a Yard.
Lot C goes for Twenty Cents a Yard.

Remnants of the Fancy Silks are priced at the rate of

30c., 40c., 50c. and 60c. a yard.

All these remnants are neatly folded and tied with a tag that gives length and total price. There are altogether too many of them to make detailed description possible. Come and look. Half price is a big price.

None will be sold until nine o'clock.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Silk Petticoats A fresh lot of fine taffeta petticoats has just come in, black and colored. Some very pretty patterns in the latter. All of them stylishly and attractively made. A few are priced thus:

At $5—Of changeable taffeta; deep corded umbrella ruffle and dust ruffle; French band. Also Spanish flounce faced with percaline and velveteen bound.
At $6.75—Of changeable taffeta; deep Spanish flounce with two narrow ruffles; French band.
At $7.75—Of changeable taffeta; Spanish flounce with three narrow ruffles.
Others in colors, up to $21.
At $5—Of black taffeta; deep Spanish ruffle, corded and faced with percaline; velveteen bound.
At $6.50—Of fine black taffeta; two wide corded ruffles and dust ruffle.
At $8—Of black taffeta; deep ruffle with three narrow ruffles; French band.
Others, in black, up to $18.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Tailor-made Mackintoshes for Women Here's a remarkable showing, and illustrates that a demand for beauty finds its instant supply through occasionally unexpected sources.

Here are mackintoshes that reflect in every detail the styles and beauty of the most exclusive tailor-made or foreign designed dress or garment. Here you will find the golf-cape, the new revers, the ruffled cape, the military cape, the thousand and one details of the season's styles, copied accurately in rain proof garments. You are no longer confined to the choice between black serge and blue serge. Here are novelty goods, plaids, coverts, mixtures,—some even copy the novelty silks,—but all have the rubber interlining that defies the fiercest weather.

Prices?

At $4—Of serges, in blue and black; adjustable double cape; velvet collar; light plaid linings.
At $5—Of serges; black and blue; double texture; double-breasted, military cape; velvet collar; light linings.
At $6—Of blue fancy goods; double-breasted, military cape; bright Scotch plaid linings.
At $6.75—Of serges; blue and black; bright lining; full military cape, with trimmed back; revers and hood.
At $7.50—Of cheviots, in browns and grays; silk rubber lining; new style ruffle cape; notched collar.
At $12.50—Of handsome cheviots, in brown and blue; rich plaid linings; double-breasted military cape; inverted plaits at back; velvet collar.
At $14.75—Novelty goods in gray and blue; plaid linings; military cape.

Second floor, Broadway.

Boys' Long Trouser Suits Go to the high-priced custom tailor if you will, but you'll receive no better satisfaction than will be found in these stylish, perfect-fitting, well-wearing suits. This stock is for boys 14 to 20 years, and small men, and comprises cheviots, worsteds and blue serges. Prices are $7.50 to $20. See the new 5-button double-breasted vests, and the high single-breasted kind. They'll both be in good favor this season.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

The Mustering Out of the Ninth.

The advance guard of the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, whose muster-out is scheduled to begin at the armory, in Fourteenth Street, this morning, were excited last night by the rumor that the Ninth was not to be mustered out. The report was said to have come from Capt. Conkling of the Fifth Cavalry, United States Army, who had talked to officers of the regiment during the afternoon. The preparations for the mustering out were said to be so backward that it was understood about the armory that not much headway could be made to-day in the muster out, which, if it takes place, is expected to consume ten days at the least. A rumor was current last night that a vote on remaining in service would be taken at the assembly to-day, which is set for 10 o'clock A. M. Major Coolidge of the regular army, it was said at the armory last night, would be mustering out officer.

SPAIN DELAYING PEACE

The Madrid Commissioners Asked a Postponement of Yesterday's Joint Session Until Friday.

WANT ADVICE AS TO CUBA

The Firm Position of the Americans in Refusing to Assume Sovereignty Over the Island Upset the Spaniards.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Spanish Peace Commission was unable to meet the United States Peace Commission at the joint session arranged for to-day, and the next meeting of the two commissions has been fixed for Friday next.

Judge Day, President of the American Commission, received a communication this morning from Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Commission, saying that advices expected, but not received, from Madrid made it necessary for him and his colleagues to request a postponement of any further conferences until Friday next. A courteous reply was returned by Secretary Moore, in behalf of the American Commissioners, granting an extension of the time of the next meeting, as requested.

While the deferring of any one conference for two days is not in itself an important request, the delay by the Spaniards at this juncture is something more than significant. The game of diplomacy now progressing here has reached a stage which makes it necessary that the next move be made by the Spanish Commissioners. They are confronted by the plain fact of their protocol agreement to relinquish and evacuate Cuba without "ifs," "ands," or "buts." It has become clear here that the Spaniards cherished the hope that they could unconditionally covenant to follow a given path, and ultimately wander elsewhere and do less or more than named in the protocol compact. The American Commissioners, however, have firmly adhered to the boundary lines already mutually established, and within which they insist that the Spaniards as well as themselves shall duly proceed.

It is not too much to say that Spain now has more light than ever before on the integrity and steadfastness in word and purpose of the United States. Nor is it wide of the fact to say that the Spaniards are now initially appreciating that the United States did not make war on Spain to acquire Cuba as a conquest prize. Of this the Spaniards may not yet be wholly convinced; but the firm refusal of Judge Day and his colleagues to assume the Cuban debt, because the United States will not take over the sovereignty, has widened Spanish perceptions, and has unquestionably hastened their convictions.

Therefore it may in a sense be true that, for the first time, they have a feeling that American pledge and American performance are co-equal terms. The Spaniards now are practically on the threshold of properly lighted negotiations.

When Spain approached these negotiations she was confronted by a wall of fast agreement, which she, however, regarded as possible of break or puncture at the point of Castilian conspiracy. Thus she poised and has launched against the protocol structure of seeming solidity the keen lances of her finesse. They have fallen broken at her feet. The wall of American purpose and mutual compact has proved not only apparent but real, and now Spain's Commissioners give pause to their attack on the Cuban angle, and ask time to assure themselves of their previous misjudgment and also to reform their lines or arrange new ones.

The assigned reason for to-day's request for delay is believed to have been to allow an interchange of communications with Madrid and to formulate a final attitude on the Cuban matter. This attitude of the Spaniards, to be developed on Friday, will be watched with no little interest. Their alternatives are few but pregnant. They may accede to the American attitude, themselves assume the Cuban debt, and go forward to consider the next protocol point, of Puerto Rico and the choice by the United States of an island in the Ladrones group, or they may at this juncture formally ask for arbitration; or, as an extremity which is not likely, may retire from further negotiation.

The tone during the last four days of the Spanish and French press is significant of widened confidences by the Spanish as to the attitude they have assumed in the negotiations here, and the recurring assurances of Spain's desire for arbitration may have had a meaning. The Spaniards may not have sought to promote sympathy, but had they desired to lay down a basis upon which to set up a plea to Europe to prevent what it is sought to present as her ravishment, the surface indications could not have been more favorably disposed for that purpose than they have been.

The American Commissioners, after dispatching their acquiescence in the delay, held a brief meeting, probably to make a formal record of the deferring of the joint session fixed for to-day.

The Americans yesterday held a brief session, having no reference to the negotiations, and the brevity of these meetings and other indications warrant the conviction that the American attitude is well formed, and that the commission is thoroughly advised on all the points and features which it is possible to foresee in subsequent conferences. The amount of information acquired by the Americans since their arrival here is large. They have examined old residents of the Philippine Islands, and their information and testimony from other sources are great.

A distinguished Roman Catholic churchman from New Orleans is now in this city in connection, it is said, with the interests of the Roman Catholic Church in Cuba.

The holders of Spanish securities have not been inactive, and it is not unlikely that the American commission has been called upon to consider a written presentment of figures, facts, and pleadings in behalf of these interests.

Were it not that the spirit and attitude of the American commission are so dignified, it might be said that they are now holding the fort and invite attack. Their personality and procedure, however, here are such as to make it fair to say that, while not courting attack, they fear none.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Globe this afternoon publishes an interview which a correspondent had with Aguncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, before the former left Hongkong for San Francisco on his way to Washington and Paris to present the insurgent leader's views, if possible, before the United States Peace Commission at the French capital. Agoncillo, in this interview is quoted as declaring that the insurgents had a formal agreement with Rear Admiral Dewey, whereby absolute freedom was promised them in return for their assistance.

When Agoncillo was asked if the agreement was in writing, he said: "No. We do not regard the United States as a grasping power, and felt that a verbal agreement was quite sufficient."

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, who has arrived here from Paris, where he has been giving the United States Peace Commissioners the benefit of his observations as commander of the American forces at Manila, in an interview with a representative of The Associated Press to-day, discredited the statement attributed to Agoncillo. Gen. Merritt said that, from conversations which he had with Admiral Dewey, he was satisfied that no arrangement had been entered into with the Philippine leaders. The General added:

"If the Filipinos were allowed independence now, it would result in fighting between the leaders, which would be more disastrous than any revolution which has hitherto broken out. Aguinaldo's following is slim, and if there was an election to-day, I do not believe he would be President."

The trend of Gen. Merritt's evidence, or advice furnished to the United States Peace Commission at Paris may be gathered from the following statements which he made to-day:

"While some of the Filipinos are able, I am not acquainted with any one of them who is capable of governing. I do not believe the insurgents will resist the Americans. But there is one certainty—they will never submit to again being ruled by the Spaniards.

"If America takes possession of the Philippine Islands it will result in a new era in the Philippines, and in our own country. The islands are of immense strategic value, navally and commercially, and they are easily defended.

"My study of the British colonies has greatly interested me. They ought to prove a valuable object lesson to the United States. The British system is as perfect as devisable."

ARBITRATION IS IMPOSSIBLE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Now that the Spanish Peace Commissioners have been repulsed in their efforts to have the United States assume sovereignty over Cuba as the means of thus transferring to our shoulders the Cuban debt, the next movement looked for on their part is one in the direction of imposing this indebtedness upon the Cubans themselves when they shall have erected some form of government on the ruins of Spanish sovereignty. This would be something in the nature of a last resort on the part of the bondholders.

But it is scarcely probable that any such proposition would be favorably received by the Peace Commissioners acting jointly, for aside from the question as to the justice of imposing upon a new and struggling government a mass of debt quite sufficient to paralyze it for years to come, there is much to be said in favor of the entire repudiation of this debt by the Cubans on the score that it was not really incurred on account of the island, but actually to benefit Spain.

Also it may be said that even should the Commissioners consent to consider such a proposition they would do so only on the distinct understanding that the various so-called Cuban debts should be differentiated and only part of them regarded as proper liens against the Cuban people. Touching the municipal debts, as already stated, our Commissioners have never contended that they should be outlawed, but they will remain as a just charge against the respective communities which floated them and for whose benefit their proceeds were applied.

Touching the bitter complaints that are made in the French papers against what they denominate the uncompromising and unyielding attitude of the American Commissioners and their refusal to consider propositions to arbitrate radical differences between the two bodies, it is said here that presumably the Spanish Commissioners went to Paris under instructions quite as comprehensive as those supplied to the American Commissioners. Any suggestion of arbitration would be out of place in connection with the Peace Commission, and should it come to an irreconcilable difference between the two commissions, there can be but one arbitrament—that of the sword—for which our Government is fully prepared, but which it does not expect to be obliged to enter upon.

OUR WARSHIPS AT SANTIAGO.

The Wainwright Board Makes Report of the Positions of Sampson and Schley in the Fight.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The report of the Wainwright board, appointed to fix the positions of the Santiago fleet that participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet on July 3, has been several times offered to the public in erroneous form, but it will be officially given out Friday morning. Such stories as passed for outlines of the report have appeared here to be chiefly intended to sustain the action of the Navy Department in according extraordinary credit to Admiral Sampson for his part in that memorable fight and in minimizing the part borne in the conflict by Admiral Schley.

Even the latest pretended sketch of the report, published in violation of a confidential communication, while admitting some facts that are creditable to Admiral Schley, indulges in the utterly unjustified statement that the report will say that the vessels fought in accordance with the plans of Admiral Sampson.

The report of the board, composed of the navigating officers of the cruisers engaged in the fight, consists mainly of a chart, very large and very interesting, on which the positions of the American and Spanish vessels are noted seven times from the moment the first Spanish vessel put her head out of the entrance of the harbor until the Colon surrendered, at 1:15 in the afternoon.

There is no comment upon the chart in the report accompanying it except such necessary explanation as the officers give to justify their markings. There is not one word good, bad, or indifferent, about Admiral Sampson or his plans. The chart shows, however, that at the close of the fight the Brooklyn, the flagship of Admiral Schley, was the nearest ship to the Colon, and that at that supreme moment the New York, with Admiral Sampson on board, was ten miles away.

SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LINE.

Gen. Wood Grants a Franchise for a Railroad to El Caney.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 19.—A franchise for an electric road from Santiago to the cemetery and to El Caney has been granted by Gen. Wood to prominent local business representatives. It will be an immense boon to the public, though hardly likely to pay more than expenses for the first three years.

Bishop Saenz de Urturi y Crespo, who is undoubtedly a man of considerable wealth, is calling upon his faithful flock for funds to enable him to return to Spain with his belongings.

The free ration distribution in Santiago is about to be much curtailed. In future all able-bodied persons applying for rations will have to cut a specified amount of wood. Even women must perform some task. If in good health, they will have to make clothing for the destitute, or do washing or some light work. The absolutely free ration is found to be demoralizing.

Mayor McLeary is determined to stop cruelty to animals, of which there are many glaring instances here, and to-day issued orders for the arrest of all persons guilty of brutal treatment of horses, cattle or dogs.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S NEW DUTY.

Takes Temporary Command of the San Juan Naval Station.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Admiral Schley was to-day, by orders from the Navy Department, placed in command of the naval station at San Juan de Puerto Rico.

So far the department has no knowledge of the value of the naval property contained in this station when it was evacuated by the Spanish officials. Admiral Schley has requested that he be permitted to retain in service for a time two or three civilian employes who are acquainted with the station. This has been granted.

It is the intention of the department to send another naval officer to relieve the Admiral of the command very soon, and to maintain a permanent station at this most important strategic point in the South.

Commissioners Congratulated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The following cablegram has been sent to Gen. Brooke at San Juan:

Gen. Brooke: Yourself and associates of the commission have my sincere congratulations. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Col. Bryan Did Not Ask for Leave.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The War Department to-day gave out the following: "The Secretary of War, on being asked about the report that Col. William J. Bryan, Third Nebraska, had been refused leave of absence and kept with his regiment, authorized the statement that Col. Bryan has asked no indulgence whatever of the War Department, so that none has been refused him. Any reports to the contrary are without foundation in fact."

Death of Private Lane, 202d New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 19.—Frederick Lane, Company H, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital last night of typhoid fever. He was brought from Camp Meade Oct. 7. His home was at 300 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Discharge for Dr. Huldekoper.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Lieut. Col. Rush C. Huidekoper, Chief Surgeon of Volunteers, whose administration at Chickamauga Park was the subject of a great deal of adverse criticism, will cease to be connected with the Army Oct. 31. On that day he will receive an honorable discharge.

The Killing of Young Canova.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 19.—The inquest into the killing of young Secundo Canova in the mountains near Haledon, on Saturday afternoon, by Fish and Game Warden James L. Tooker, Jr., of Perth Amboy, was held in the Passaic County Court House last night. The evidence showed that a robin had been shot and Game Warden Tooker called on Canova and his companions to surrender, as they had killed the bird out of season. The young men started to run away, and the Game Warden shot, killing Canova. It also developed that young Canova did not attempt to shoot Tooker, as stated. The jury, after a half hour's deliberation, returned a verdict that Canova came to his death by being shot by Tooker, but found that the shooting was not done with criminal intent.

SPANISH TROOPS IN CUBA

More Than 15,000 Likely to Leave the Army and Remain in the Island.

EVACUATING JUCARO TROCHA

Cavalry Going to Piacetas to Sell Their Mounts Before Embarking for Spain—Holguin to be Given Up on Nov. 10.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—Señor Benitez, interpreter to the Spanish Evacuation Commission, this afternoon delivered to the American Commissioners two notes, one announcing that Gen. Blanco yesterday ordered the evacuation of the trocha from Jucaro to San Fernando, the troops to move to Cienfuegos prior to embarkation, and the cavalry to go to Piacetas to sell their mounts, and then to proceed to Cienfuegos. The evacuation of the trocha is expected to be complete by the first week in November.

The Spanish Commission further requested the good offices of the Americans, with a view to explaining the movement of the Spanish cavalry toward Piacetas, so as to avoid a regrettable clash with the Cuban troops on the road.

Capt. Hart, under instructions from the American Commissioners, wrote at once to Cuban headquarters, explaining the matter, in order to prevent any misunderstanding when the Cubans see the Spaniards galloping through their camps.

Gen. Parrado, President of the Spanish Evacuation Commission, yesterday unofficially informed Lieut. Col. Clous that since the publication of Gen. Blanco's decree 4,500 Spanish soldiers and officers had asked an absolute discharge, with the intention of remaining in the island. Gen. Parrado estimates that more than 15,000 will do so before the final evacuation.

It is reported that the Spanish Commission will to-morrow deliver a note to the American Commissioners referring to the total evacuation of Holguin on Nov. 10, and also another note acknowledging the arrival of the special Commissioners of the United States at the Spanish camps and announcing that orders have been issued to afford the Commissioners every facility.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Gen. Wade, President of the American Evacuation Commission, telegraphed the War Department last night that 6,000 Spanish soldiers had been embarked already for Spain and that arrangements had been completed, of which the American Commissioners had been duly notified by the Spanish Commissioners, for the embarkation of 40,000 more troops in the near future.

This rate of progress, in view of the limited resources of Spain, is believed to be reasonable. It is realized that the Spanish Government is not able to command unlimited transport service, if for no other reason than for lack of cash, obliging it to rely entirely upon the Government-aided Trasatlantic Company, whose stock of vessels already has been heavily drawn upon under the exigencies of the war.

So long as this disposition is exhibited to carry out in good faith the evacuation of the island our Government is not likely to make complaint, and the statement that the American Commissioners at Havana yesterday delivered themselves of a formal ultimatum on the subject is said to be erroneous.

This conclusion, however, does not apply to the transfer of sovereignty, and while permitting the presence of Spanish troops in Cuba on and after Dec. 1, it is the present purpose of the War Department to take complete possession of the entire civil establishment of the island on the date mentioned just as Gen. Wood did in Santiago Province. This may happen even while the Spanish Commissioners at Paris are still striving to secure consideration by the joint commission of questions affecting the Cuban debt.

TARIFF CHARGES FOR CUBA.

Schedules Prepared by Robert P. Porter, Who Studied the Question in the Island.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Robert P. Porter, who went to Cuba some time ago to make some inquiries on behalf of the Administration, altogether of a practical nature, and intended to guide in providing a temporary government for the island after Spanish evacuation is accomplished, has been at work since his return in the Treasury Department, and it is stated that he has about completed a plan of tariff charges for Cuba that will be imposed as soon as the military government of the island is assumed by the United States.

Mr. Porter's views about the importance to the people of Cuba of the entry free, or at very low rates, of agricultural implements, seeds, machinery of certain classes, and some other articles are said to have found expression in the schedules prepared for the use of the military Governors who are to take charge of the customs.

To be consistent with the resolution of Congress and the position of the Paris Commissioners, who are refusing to accept sovereignty for the United States in Cuba, the tariff arrangements are to be considered not as the assertion of United States sovereignty in the island, but as a military and economic necessity. But while the customs duties will be assessed and collected by officers of the army, the army will be guided by the advice of the Treasury.

From to-day Puerto Rico will enjoy the privileges of the laws of this country governing the coasting trade. There has been some desire expressed that the same privileges shall be at once extended to Cuba, but this, it is answered, would be an acceptance of sovereignty.

It is understood that Mr. Porter has constructed a tariff rather lower than that which has prevailed in Cuba. Among other matters to which he has given attention is the tobacco trade and its ascertained desire.

At this time it is asserted that there is no proposition to open Cuba to the entry of foreign tobacco manufacturers who might make great gain by running in inferior goods to be exported again as Havana tobacco, but that the Havana tobacco trade will be protected, probably by the imposition of a tariff very similar to the tobacco tax in the United States.

The export tax on tobacco, however, will be suppressed as being no longer necessary.

Rations for Starving Cuban Soldiers.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—Col. Sosa of the staff of Cuban General Diaz, visited Admiral Sampson this afternoon to explain the distress and destitution of the Cuban soldiers in the Province of Pinar del Rio. The United States Commissioners directed that 20,000 rations be sent them from the steamer City of Antonio. There are rumors of food riots in some of the interior towns, but they lack confirmation.

FEVER QUARANTINE LIFTED.

Northern Alabama Resumes Relations with Louisiana and Mississippi.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 19.—This morning Gov. Johnston issued an order lifting the quarantine inaugurated by the State of Alabama against the States of Mississippi and Louisiana as far as the northern half of this State is concerned. This action resulted to-night in the resumption of abandoned passenger train schedules between Birmingham and Memphis on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, and on the Southern Railway, between this point and Columbus and Greenville, Miss.

The quarantine established by Memphis will be lifted on Sunday, and the southern half of Alabama will lift its quarantine in the next few days. Many Northern Mississippi points have greatly modified their quarantine regulations. There have been frequent frosts in the past few days in Alabama and Northern Mississippi, and this fact has greatly relieved the situation. In ten days there will probably be an utter abrogation of all quarantines as unnecessary. There has been no yellow fever in Alabama.

The Arrest of James Flood.

The news of the arrest in San Francisco on a charge of fraud of James Flood, senior partner of the firm of Flood & Co., dealers in Oriental goods, came as a complete surprise to his twin brother George, at present in this city. George Flood said yesterday that he knew nothing of the matter except what he had seen in the morning papers. It was learned yesterday that Flood & Co. had given a chattel mortgage on Oct. 6 on merchandise to Frederick W. Grelle of South Orange, N. J., for $12,108, and that on Oct. 5 George Flood gave a bill of sale of office fixtures at 445 Broome Street to George W. Blunt for $1.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Dr. Frye Finds Fault with the Management of Hospitals and Scores Contract Surgeons.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 19.—The War Investigating Commission held its sessions in the City Hall to-day, examining a large number of regimental and other officers. One of the most outspoken witnesses of the day was Dr. Frye, executive officer of the Third Division Hospital. He condemned some of the methods in vogue in the hospitals and said that in many cases the contract physicians and members of the Hospital Corps were incompetent.

The commission has decided that one of its members should be in the commission's office at Washington, and Col. Denby has been selected for this service. He was selected partly for the reason that his health is not as robust as when he was in Washington.

Major Noble H. Creager, the depot Quartermaster, was the first witness examined to-day. He said there had never been any serious shortage of supplies, and that no suffering had been caused by the delays. He was followed by Congressman James R. Campbell, Colonel of the Ninth Illinois, who praised the administration of the army. Col. Campbell thought the principal cause of sickness in the camp was the drilling in the early morning, when the dew was on the ground. These drills have been discontinued. He did not believe that more than 5 per cent. of his men preferred to go home rather than to Cuba. Without specifying particulars, he complained that there was too much "red tape" in the army. Lieut. Moore, acting Commissary, and Lieut. Tolliver, the Quartermaster of Col. Campbell's command, spoke favorably of the supplies furnished. Commissary Sergeant Lay thought more vegetables should be supplied.

Dr. Frye said that the surroundings at Jacksonville were not suitable to hospital service. The Third Division hospital had been overcrowded at times. There had been deficiencies of bed linen and lighting facilities could not be obtained except through the Red Cross. Convalescents had been sent away from the hospitals before it was safe for them to go. This, he said, was due to inefficiency and ignorance and to a desire to clear the hospitals for new patients. He called the men in the hospital corps "a scabby-looking lot," and said he would not be willing to trust his family or friends to half of the contract surgeons, many of whom, he declared, were recent graduates from medical institutions and not fit to take charge of from 25 to 50 typhoid cases. He said there should be more supervision by experienced men in serious cases.

Dr. Frye asserted that reporters from many newspapers had been sent to Montauk Point with instructions to find all that was bad and nothing that was good. He did not make this statement from his personal knowledge, he said, but from what he had been told by persons who had talked with the reporters.

After Col. Dows of the Forty-eighth Iowa had expressed his approval of the camp management, Gen. E. B. Williston was called, and gave testimony concerning conditions he said he had observed at Camp Thomas and at Montauk Point. He was enthusiastic in his praise of the camp at the latter place.

RATIONS AT HONOLULU.

New York Volunteers' Complaints Said to be Without Foundation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The following is an extract from a letter written Oct. 1 by Capt. Philip M. Lydig, Commissary of Subsistence, regarding the supplies at Honolulu:

The steamer brought newspapers, from which I learned that the troops at Camp McKinley here have written home that they are being starved, &c. I can assure you that this branch of the Subsistence Department has always had on hand a proper supply of subsistence stores. The contract allows the troops to take either beef or mutton. Both the beef and mutton are of good quality, and in every way satisfactory. Rations are issued to the troops at camp and they have never made a complaint. The officers as well as the men say that they are well supplied, and, in fact, get more than they can eat.

The fact of the matter is that the first New York Volunteers and the Engineers are very anxious to go home, and therefore write these letters to their parents and friends to excite their sympathy. Although the First New York has been in the service since May 1, they did not know how to use their rations properly, the food often was badly cooked, and the company commanders did not pay proper attention to their commands. The commissary officer, First Lieut. Wilber Vossler, First New York Volunteers, always received all he was entitled to. With very few exceptions these men wanted to get home, and that is the whole trouble.

Col. Barber, who commands the First New York, says that his regiment is getting on very well at present. He said last Saturday that they had everything they wanted, and the complaints of the men—of which he had only heard through the newspapers in the East—must be for the purpose of exciting sympathy.

I am very glad that I can write you this, so that you can meet any statements with the real facts.

LOVEMAKING BY PROXY.

Elias Meyer Says He Courted for Jacob Louvel, but Louvel Says Not.

The business of Elias Meyer of 179 Delancey Street is that of a butcher, but for a consideration—according to his own statement—he is prepared to conduct negotiations with matrimony as the chief end in view, and, if needs be, to say sweet nothings to prospective brides on behalf of modern John Aldens, who have not the courage to speak for themselves.

Yesterday Mr. Meyer appeared in the Seventh District Civil Court as defendant in a suit brought against him by Jacob Lowel, a wholesale butcher of First Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, for the sum of $6.75, due for a quarter of beef. Meyer admitted that he owed the debt, but as a counter-claim presented a bill for $50 worth of beef which he said Louvel had promised him if he would win the heart and hand of Miss Ida Reich for Louvel. This Meyer said he had done; but Louvel, Mr. Meyer says, finding that Miss Reich was not as wealthy as had been thought, refused to marry her or to fulfil his part of the contract with Meyer.

"I didn't want to have anything to do with the case," said Meyer, "but Louvel coaxed me and I consented. For six weeks I did nothing but praise Louvel. I told Miss Reich and her mother, who owns a saloon at Eleventh Street and Avenue C, what a fine business man he was, and that if Ida would consent to marry him he would provide her with all the luxuries that money could buy. Mrs. Reich was willing, but Ida wasn't. I had my hands full. Louvel was impatient. During the six weeks he called on me at all hours of the day and night, and if I was asleep he would throw stones at my window to wake me up. He gave me the quarter of beef which I didn't pay for. I considered he owed me much more. It took the whole six weeks to get Ida finally to consent."

Louvel denied that he had engaged Meyer to do any lovemaking for him. The Judge gave judgment for the plaintiff.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Charles P. Breese, First United States Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Nov. 1.

Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the Seventh Army Corps, and will at once proceed to Jacksonville and report for duty there. In the absence of Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. Greene will assume temporary commond of the corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry B. Stotter will proceed to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Thomas Swobe, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City and report to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster at that place, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the Quartermaster's steamer Berlin, to relieve Capt. William M. Coulling, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, of those duties. Capt. Coulling, upon being thus relieved, will report to Col. Kimball for assignment to duty pertaining to the refitting of Quartermaster's transports.

First Lieut. Samuel D. Rockenbach, Tenth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Assinniboine, Montana, for the purpose of settling his accounts as Commissary at that post.

Leave of absence for one month from Oct. 1, on account of sickness is granted Capt. Thomas B. Haughawout, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Leave of absence for two months from Oct. 6 on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Second Lieut. George H. Shelton, Eleventh Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. William J. Turner, Second Infantry, is further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Capt. George Bell, Jr., First Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Acting Assistant Surgeon J. V. Hamilton is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for four months in granted Capt. Leven C. Allen, Sixteenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for four months in granted Major Henry H. Humphreys, Twelfth Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. John C. Breckinridge, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

The leave of absence granted Capt. John J. Crittenden, Twenty-second Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Jonas A. Emery, Eleventh Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. John G. Workizer, Nineteenth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles B. Schofield, Second Cavalry, is extended two months.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Sewell N. Pilchard is extended twenty-five days.

The following-named officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 16: Capt. Charles T. McIntire, Capt. Robert S. Thompson, First Lieut. Williamson S. Wright, First Lieut. Rollo B. Oglesbee, Second Lieut. Meldrum Gray, Second Lieut. Merchant H. Baldwin.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Watson, Nineteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Brady, Michigan, and will proceed to Puerto Rico and join his regiment there.

The retirement from active service of Major Gen. Jacob F. Kent, United States Volunteers, as Brigadier General United States Army, only, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced.

Major Albert L. Niskern, Subsistence Department, will proceed from Havana to Santiago and relieve Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood, Subsistence Department, of his duties at that place. Lieut. Col. Osgood, on thus being relieved, will proceed to Washington and report to the Commissary of Subsistence of the army.

Major Richard W. Johnson, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and on the expiration of his present leave of absence will proceed to Chicago and report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for duty as attending Surgeon and Examiner of recruits at that place.

Acting Assistant Surgeon O. C. Heis is relieved from duty at the Sternberg United States General Hospital, Chickamauga Park, and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The following-named medical officers are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 31: Lieut. Col. Rush C. Huldekoper Chief Surgeon of Volunteers; Major Thomas Earle Evins, Chief Surgeon of Volunteers.

The following-named medical officers are honorably discharged from the volunteer army, to take effect Oct. 31: Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, (Major and Surgeon United States Army,) as Chief Surgeon of Volunteers, only; Major William H. Arthur, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon United States Army,) as Chief Surgeon of Volunteers, only.

Transfers in the Fifth Cavalry: First Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, from Troop G, to Troop L; First Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Jr., from Troop L to Troop G.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert W. Guiler will proceed from Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, to Washington, and report to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Capt. James E. Calhoun, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, and Second Lieut. Reon Barnes, Jr., Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, aides, are relieved from further duty with the First Division, Second Army Corps, and will proceed from Camp Meade to Havana and report to Major Gen. Matthew C. Buttler for duty.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed three visits during the months of October, November, and December to each of the points hereinafter designated on official business connected with the inspection of powder in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department: Ditmar Powder Works, Farmingdale, N. J.; works of Lewis Nixon, Keyport, N. J.; Laflin & Rand Powder Works, Pompton Lakes, N. J.

First Lieut. Henry A. Webber, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, will proceed to Anniston, Ala., and report to the commanding officer of the First United States Infantry, for duty with that regiment.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Bates, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Grant, Arizona, and report to the commanding officer of Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry, for duty therewith.

Capt. Warren S. Fairbanks, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 15.

Major Eugene L. Swift, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, on completion of his duties pertaining to the muster-out of New Hampshire Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. Isaac d'Isay, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, is relieved from temporary duty as Chief Quartermaster, Third Division, Seventh Army Corps, and will proceed, with his authorized clerk, to Santiago and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to subsistence duty.

Major Charles R. Parke, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed from Camp Meade to Augusta, Me., and report to the Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Maine for duty pertaining to the muster out of the First Maine Volunteer Infantry.

Major Robert J. Burns, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, now at Concord, N. H., will report in person to the Chief Mustering Officer at that place for duty pertaining to the muster out of New Hampshire volunteers.

Capt. John A. Logan, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief Commissary on the staff of Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, United States Volunteers, and will proceed, with his authorized clerk, to Santiago and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to subsistence duty.

The following-named officers having tendered their resignations are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. Schieffelin Stebbins, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. John C. Sweet, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; Capt. J. H. Claiborne, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Adolphe Rocquet, Second Louisiana Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. William J. Graham, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Edward Lee Shepherd, Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Benjamin B. Harrison, Second Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

The following-named officers of the Sixth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Major William H. Johnson, Capt. Edward W. Gould, Capt. James E. Hill, Capt. Charles B. Nicholas, Capt. Peter Shepherd, Jr., Capt. J. A. C. Stephen, First Lieut. S. B. Randolph, First Lieut. George T. Wright, Second Lieut. David Worrell.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk W. R. Pattison is appointed to duty on the Wabash.

The appointment of Paymaster's Clerk D. W. C. Yarborough to duty with the Seventh and Eighth Lighthouse Districts is revoked.

Surg

CONEY ISLAND'S BAD STORM

One Building, Used as a Summer Hotel, Carried Out to Sea.

WIND AND WAVES IN A FURY

Houses Wrecked, Streets Flooded, and Railroad Tracks Torn Up—People Ill-Prepared for the Gale.

Coney Island was yesterday visited by a genuine Winter storm, which did much damage to buildings and property generally, and is pronounced to be the most destructive gale that has come upon the island within the last twenty-five years. One building, the two-and-a-half-story frame house used as a Summer hotel by George Walberg, and which stood on the beach, extending on spiles about twenty-five feet into the water, was swept off its foundations and carried out to sea, while the fronts of other buildings, railroad tracks, bulkheads, and even streets shared in the ruin wrought by the storm. No one at present can approximate the total damage.

The storm broke, almost without warning, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and continued with unabated fury till 2 in the afternoon. Few people were out in the early morning, but soon, so great was the violence of the storm, the majority of the residents of the island were awakened and set about endeavoring to save from the wreck their own or the property of neighbors. At exactly what time the Walberg house, which had been closed for about a month, was carried away no one knows; but it must have been only a few hours after the storm first struck the island. All the furniture, carpets, &c., of the house, which was one of about fifteen rooms, were in it, exactly as when in running order, and these, of course, went with the house. Not a sign of the building can be found anywhere, and as no one saw it disappear its fate is at present a mystery. The general opinion is that it was carried some distance out to sea, and then perhaps was broken up by the fury of the waves.

The entire front of Balmer's bathing pavilion was blown in, and the walls were carried away by the water. At Feltman's pavilion, the front and flooring also suffered in a like manner, while in addition nearly every window in the place was broken. Staub's bathing pavilion is minus its front also, and most of the bathing houses have gone out with the waters. Other pavilions suffered more or less.

One noticeable thing in connection with the storm was that the tide was two and one-half feet higher than it has been in the last six or seven years, a fact that served to add to the seriousness of the situation. The waves dashed completely over the first floor of both the new and old iron piers, and for a time it was feared that the old pier might go. It stood the test bravely, however.

Surf Avenue was under water all the morning, and the greater part of the afternoon—the street having no sewers—and all the property along the avenue as well as on the side streets leading up from the beach suffered as a consequence. Coney Island Creek overflowed its banks and flooded all the meadows as far up as Unionville. At the concourse at the foot of the Ocean Boulevard the new macadam road was destroyed for an entire block. A large fountain that stood on the street was torn from its foundation and practically destroyed.

At Brighton Beach the damage was also great. One hundred and fifty feet of the bulkhead put in last Summer were washed away, and all the electric railroad tracks and trolley poles and wires back of the bulkhead were torn up. Part of the street was ruined. The Brighton Beach race track was flooded and the hotel and music hall were badly damaged by water. A force of 100 men is at work repairing the damage to the railroad tracks.

At Manhattan Beach the heavy bulkhead saved the hotel, but the lawns were flooded.

Old inhabitants of Coney Island say that the storm is the earliest Winter storm they remember. Generally the first of these storms does not come until well along in November, when the people are better prepared for them and have their goods more securely packed and their buildings better fastened. By reason of the fact that yesterday's storm found the inhabitants ill-prepared the loss is much greater than it would otherwise have been.

Erie Railroad Station Flooded.

Owing to the strong easterly wind that has prevailed for several days an unusually high tide was yesterday banked up against Jersey City. It caused no inconvenience, however, except at the foot of Pavonia Avenue, which is low land. The Erie Railroad station at that point was flooded, but business was not interrupted. The approach to the ferry was flooded, so that wagons had to pass through water up to the hubs of the wheels. Trolley cars were obliged to stop at Barnum Street, and passengers reached the ferry through the Erie trainshed. Old residents said the tide had not been so high before in twenty years.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Discrepancies in Reports Charged by a Stockholder of the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was held to-day. President Charles P. Clark's report was adopted without being read, but not before Henry E. Goodwin of East Hartford, a stockholder, had offered a motion carrying with it an amendment of the report.

In supporting his motion, Mr. Goodwin claimed that discrepancies had occurred in the last report in 1888, amounting to more than $1,500,000, and that it had increased annually up to 1896, when it was upward of $4,700,000. He added that this "irreconcilability" occurred between the representations made by Treasurer Squire in his tax returns in regard to the advance made by his company to the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company, and the representations on the same subject made in the company's reports to the stockholders and to the Railroad Commissioners.

Mr. Goodwin's motion was not seconded and the matter was dropped. At the close of the meeting Mr. Goodwin said that he proposed to lay the matter before Gov. Cooke.

The old Board of Directors was re-elected.

WILMINGTON AND NORTHERN.

Sold to the Philadelphia and Reading, Not the Baltimore and Ohio.

READING, Penn., Oct. 19.—The Wilmington and Northern Railroad has been sold to the Philadelphia and Reading. The road, seventy-two miles in length, runs between Reading, Penn., and Wilmington, Del.

It was announced recently that the road had been sold to the Baltimore and Ohio. This report was incorrect.

NEW ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Acquires an Entrance.

Col. Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, announced yesterday that it had practically acquired an entrance into San Francisco through the purchase of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway. Only the consent of the Atchison stockholders at the coming annual meeting is necessary to ratify the transaction.

With the acquisition of the San Joaquin little will remain to be done to establish another independent East-to-West line. The San Joaquin carries the Santa Fé Pacific by a trackage contract at Mojave to Stockton and the San Francisco River boats. At Stockton an extension to Point Richmond, on San Francisco Bay, is in course of construction.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LOSES.

Arbitrators Decide that It Is Not Entitled to Differentials.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The arbitrators selected to decide whether the Canadian Pacific Railway is entitled to a differential under the rates made by the United States lines on freight traffic between San Francisco and Eastern points on or east of the Missouri River, rendered a decision to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway is not entitled to a differential.

The Board of Arbitration, consisting of Messrs. W. A. Day, J. W. Midgely, and Edward S. Washburn, has been in session at the Auditorium Hotel several days, hearing the arguments of the representatives of the interested roads. The American lines, which were represented by J. C. Stubbs, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Company, contended that the Canadian Pacific Railway was not entitled to make any lower rates on freight traffic to and from San Francisco than are made by the American lines, and the arbitrators uphold this contention.

The Canadian Pacific Railway was represented at the hearings by T. G. Shaughnessy, Vice President, and Robert Kerr, Traffic Manager.

Maine Central Directors Elected.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 19.—At the annual meeting of the Maine Central Railroad stockholders to-day the following Directors were chosen: Franklin A. Wilson, Bangor, Me.; William G. Davis, Portland; Joseph S. Ricker, Portland; Lucius Tuttle, Boston; Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford, Mass.; Henry R. Reed, Boston; Lewis Cass Ledyard, New York; Henry M. Whitney, Boston; Thomas W. Hyde, Bath, Me.; John Ware, Waterville, Me.; Joseph H. Manley, Augusta, Me.; William P. Frye, Lewiston, Me.; George F. Evans, Portland. Richard Olney will not be in the Directorate hereafter.

Ticket Agents Elect Officers.

DETROIT, Oct. 19.—Charles S. Fee of the Northern Pacific, formerly Vice President, was elected to-day President of the Ticket Agents' Association, and George H. Daniels of the New York Central Vice President. A. J. Smith of the Lake Shore, who has been the Secretary for more than twenty years, was re-elected. Boston was chosen for next year's meeting.

AT THE HOTELS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

ASTOR—Dr. C. A. Siegfried, United States Navy.

CAMBRIDGE—Lord Sudely, England.

EVERETT—Ex-Collector Daniel Magone, Ogdensburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—Sereno E. Payne, Auburn; Gen. A. R. Chaffee, United States Army; John M. Pattison, Cincinnati.

HOLLAND—Senator James McMillan, Michigan; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

PARK AVENUE—Col. Floyd-Jones, United States Army; L. Fayson, New Zealand.

WALDORF—Count L. de Moltke, Paris; G. B. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; W. Brodrick Cloete, London; Wesley Watson, Liverpool; Philip Mauro, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Black, A., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; A. Black, woolens; Hotel Normandie.

Church, A. M., Company, The, Troy, N. Y.; N. M. Hayner, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Sinclair House.

Daniels, F. J., & Co., Charleston, West Va.; F. J. Daniels, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. H. Milligan, Jr., linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Gillis, domestics and blankets; S. G. Jessup, dress goods and silks; 51 Leonard Street.

Field. Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. S. Shenehon, notions; Gilsey House.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens; 722 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, hosiery; Hotel Imperial.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; 89 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

King & McLeod Company, Newport, R. I.; P. King, notions and fancy goods; 338 Broadway; Everett House.

Lamrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Nathan, M., & Brother, Johnstown, Penn.; M. Nathan, notions; Hoffman House.

Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, dry goods and upholstery goods; Everett House.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. E. Bernheimer, domestics; E. Guggenheimer, notions; 15 White Street; Hoffman House.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. J. Rogers, clothing; 57 White Street; Westminster Hotel.

Rot & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Bond, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; N. F. Allen domestics; 52 Franklin Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Patterson, laces and embroideries; 102 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. Bauman, domestics; 196 West Broadway; Hoffman House.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. C. Lane, hosiery and underwear; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, Lang Company, Boston, Mass.; J. D. Wilson, cloaks and suits; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Whitney, William, & Company, Albany, N. Y.; G. G. Whitney, silks and velvets; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. Goldenberg, dry goods; A. P. Leidy, cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.

Eisenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. Eisenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Curry, M. W., Key West; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Schipper & Block Company, Pekin, Ill.; H. Block, dry goods, &c.; Miss S. Block, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks and velvets; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Haskel & Tripp, New Bedford, Mass.; A. H. Dean, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Pyne, dry goods; 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks and velvets; Hoffman House.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; B. Sommer, cotton underwear and corsets; 138 Spring Street; Hoffman House.

Grinsfelder, J., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; H. Grinsfelder, millinery; Hoffman House.

Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Rauh, dry goods; 636 Broadway; Holland House.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Adams, silks and velvets; 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hibbard, C. A., & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; C. A. Hibbard, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Metropole.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Hoynie, linens and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

McKillip, Smith & Co., Burlington, Vt.; Miss J. E. McMahon, cloaks and suits; Miss J. Hayes, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Gaunt, T., Evanston, Ill.; dry goods; Gerard House.

Moore, A. J., Chicago, Ill.; dry goods; Gerard House.

Kaufman, J., Portsmouth, Va.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. M. Nieswanger, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. S. Ruggs, fancy goods; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Frear, William H., Company, Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, general buyer; Hotel Imperial.

Wegman, John B., Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Frear, general buyer; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. W. Neely, notions and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. A. Jackson, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

SLEEP PROVED ALMOST FATAL.

James Stoddard, a coal passer in the employ of the Staten Island and New Jersey Electric Company, met with a peculiar accident yesterday morning at the power house, at Livingston, in which he narrowly escaped being suffocated through his own carelessness. Having nothing to do, he went to the coal bin over the boilers and went to sleep. The coal from the bin is fed to the boilers by a patent chute.

When the firemen required a fresh supply of coal they opened the gates to the chute and the coal began to run down from the bin. Stoddard, who was soundly asleep in the bin, was carried rapidly down through the chute, and awakened to find himself wedged in the neck of the chute and covered with coal. His muffled cries for help were heard by his fellow-employes, who were at first unable to locate the direction from which the cries were coming.

They found Stoddard nearly suffocated, and began the work of rescue with the aid of a barrel, which was sent down the chute to keep back the tons of coal in the bin. The men shoveled away the coal that was suffocating the unfortunate sleeper, and with the assistance of a rope Stoddard was released from his perilous position, feeling thoroughly exhausted, but otherwise none the worse for this strange experience.

Ex-Pugilist Hogan Kills His Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—Patsy Hogan, the ex-pugilist, shot and killed his wife this afternoon and stabbed himself, but his self-inflicted injuries will not prove fatal. Hogan's real name is Keenan, and a few days ago his wife secured a divorce from him.

The Transport Berlin Detained.

The United States transport Berlin, which was to have sailed yesterday at noon for Puerto Rico, did not get away as expected, and had not passed out to sea at a late hour last night.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Is the best remedy for bronchitis. It relieves the troublesome cough at once, effects an easy expectoration and cures in a few days. Price 25c. at all druggists.

LIEUT. COL. ROWAN IN TOWN

He and Lieut. C. F. Parker Return from a Complete Tour of Cuba.

MADE JOURNEY ON HORSEBACK

They Traveled More Than Two Thousand Miles and Studied the Country Thoroughly.

Among the passengers on the Ward Line steamer Orizaba, which arrived here yesterday from Havana, was Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Rowan of the Sixth United States Volunteers, (Immune,) one of the conspicuous heroes of the Spanish-American war. Col. Rowan will be remembered as the Lieutenant of the Nineteenth Infantry who at the beginning of the war startled his country by one of the most daring and hazardous rides through Cuba. His mission at that time was to deliver confidential communications from the United States Government to Gen. Calixto Garcia.

Lieut. Rowan started on his perilous mission on April 23 from Kingston, Jamaica, in an open sailboat. He succeeded in eluding the Spanish coast guards, and landed fifty miles west of Guantanamo. Alone he made his way across country to Garcia's camp, and after having delivered his dispatches traversed a different route to the coast and set sail from a point near Manati, again in an open boat. He reached Nassau after a perilous voyage, and thence made his way to Key West.

In recognition of his services on this expedition Lieut. Rowan was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, and assigned to the Sixth Immune Regiment. Col. Rowan has spent very little time with his regiment, however, having been almost constantly engaged on special missions, and in the performance of service requiring a peculiar combination of qualities in which personal bravery and thorough military knowledge predominate.

Lieut. Col. Rowan returns to this country with Lieut. Charles F. Parker of the Second Artillery. The two officers have just completed the most complete tour of Cuba ever made by army officers. Theirs was a special mission, having for its object the gathering of information bearing upon the conditions presented in the interior of Cuba with special reference to the moving of troops. The two officers have ridden directly across Cuba from east to west, and, furthermore, zigzagged across between the north and south coasts on the way, so that they may be said to have observed every part of the island.

Lieut. Parker was ill with fever when he arrived yesterday, but Lieut. Col. Rowan was as hale and hearty as if he were returning from his Summer's vacation. He was found at the Windsor Hotel last night and referred briefly and modestly to his last undertaking, which has just been accomplished. He is a wiry, compactly built little man, with mobile countenance, swarthy skin, and a stubby, black military moustache.

"Our trip," said he, "was what is called a rapid inspection, and was made for the purely military purpose of ascertaining what portions of the island are practicable for military purposes. We started from Cabara on Sept. 4 in the saddle, and rode almost directly across the country through Holguin to Santiago de Cuba. We paid a visit en route to Gen. Garcia's camp at Jiquari. From Santiago we proceeded through the Manzanillo district and paid a visit to the administration headquarters at Santa Cruz del Sur, and thence went on through Puerto Principe. We then went along the backbone of the island through Ciego Deava to Sancti Spiritus. Then we zigzagged across the island from north to south, and back again, and wound up in Pinar del Rio, about 200 miles west of Havana, after having visited Maximo Gomez in his Banfie camp, so that we have pretty thoroughly toured Cuba. The trip lasted from Sept. 4 to Oct. 15, and in that time we traveled more than 2,000 miles over all sorts of roads and no roads at all.

"Although our all-important business was a close study of the island's topography, we got a pretty fair idea of the condition of the people as well. The interior of the island topographically is perfectly adapted for military operations in nearly all the provinces except that the roads are overgrown with underbrush since the last war began and will have to be cleared. We traveled often by night as well as by day, and might be said to have been almost continually in the saddle. Sometimes we were accompanied by a single Cuban guide and sometimes by an escort of ten or fifteen, but throughout our entire journey we were cordially received. The Cubans are not going back to work on their farms as readily as some people expect, for the reason that long exposure to the effects of the climate have enervated all the people and many are too weak to work. We found some sugar growing in Santa Clara, Matanzas, and Havana Provinces, and a medium crop of tobacco in Pinar del Rio. Otherwise the entire island is a desert.

"I don't believe a single Cuban has disarmed, not even in the Santiago district, but I do not believe there will ever be a serious disagreement between the Cubans and this country. Throughout the interior of the island I heard nothing but gratitude expressed by the people for the part we played in gaining their freedom. All seem to realize that sooner or later their country will become a part of the United States, and have no idea that they can maintain an independent government for long, but they want to be free and try the hand at self-government for a limited period from a mere sentimental standpoint."

Col. Rowan would not discuss Gen. Gomez's attainments further than to say that he was a "very old man and in very good health." Gen. Tbarcia, however, came in for unstinted praise, and "is one of nature's noblemen," said Col. Rowan. "He is intellectually a great man, and I don't think that any other nation under the circumstances can turn out a better soldier."

Lieut. Col. Rowan will leave for Washington to-day to lay his report before the War Department and the report of his investigations will probably be laid before Congress in December, although the report is largely technical and is intended primarily for the benefit of the army.

WAS KNOWN AS MENDOZA.

Mexican Found Dead in Central Park Made Trip from South with W. C. Palmer.

The body of the young Mexican which was found in Central Park on Tuesday morning by Patrolman Fitzgerald was identified yesterday by Francis R. Warley of 180 Broadway as that of a guest of the Fifth Avenue Hotel who registered there on Oct. 2 as Faustino Mendoza of Guadalajara, Mexico. There is much mystery surrounding the case, which will only be cleared up when word comes from Mexico, for the police believe that he is R. O. Mier; that his correct name was printed on his clothing, and for certain reasons had assumed the name of Mendoza.

Mendoza arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with W. C. Palmer, the agent of the Carnegie Steel and Iron Company of Pittsburg, Penn., in Mexico. They had met on the train in a casual way, and became well acquainted on the journey. Mendoza could not speak a word of English, and Mr. Palmer being able to speak Spanish proved an interesting companion for the young man. When they reached this city, Mendoza went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel with Mr. Palmer. He had very little money, but spent it around the hotel with the air of a man of wealth.

Shortly after their arrival, Mr. Palmer went to Warley's to have some work done, and Mendoza accompanied him, saying that he would have some cards printed. He said that as he could not speak English they would be useful to hand to policemen, should he get lost in New York. He ordered a hundred with "Faustino Mendoza, Fifth Avenue Hotel," printed on them.

Yesterday morning, when Warley read the description of the suicide in THE TIMES, he became convinced that it was that of the man who had ordered the cards. He went to the Morgue and made the identification. Mr. Palmer was also notified, and called at the Morgue in the afternoon, and also made a corresponding identification.

Mendoza evidently tried to commit suicide in his room at the Fifth Avenue on Sunday evening last. He occupied No. 435, just next to Mr. Palmer. About 5 o'clock a pistol shot was heard in Mendoza's room, and an investigation was made. The man said that he had dropped his pistol and it went off.

It was discovered, however, that this could not have been so, as the bullet went through the door of Mendoza's room and lodged eight inches higher in the panel of a door on the opposite side of the hall. Private Detective Forgle of the hotel called Mendoza's attention to this, and Mendoza replied that he was practicing to commit suicide, and had fired at himself while looking in the mirror.

Mendoza was last seen by Mr. Palmer on Monday morning. He had not paid his bill at the hotel.

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The New York Times *Illustrated Magazine Supplement*

SUNDAY, Oct. 23d

FEATURES:

A Distinguished Educator
Full-page portrait of Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College.

Famous Choirs of New York
Thomas M. Prentice, organist of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, writes an entertaining story on the numerous choirs of city churches. Upward of 25 illustrations accompany the story, including portraits of two soloists and a chorister of the St. Andrew's choir; William S. Chester, organist and choirmaster, and Charles Meehan, soprano soloist of St. George's Church; Marie Donavin, soprano, Bloomingdale Reformed Church; G. Edward Stubbs, organist and choirmaster, St. Agnes's Chapel; Miss Lillian Morey, contralto; Miss Minnie Blenner, W. H. MacGregor, and Frank Treat Southwick, organist and choirmaster of the West End Presbyterian Church; two choristers and Miss Karlina Schmitt, contralto of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin; Charles Baier, organist of St. Ignatius's Church; Walter R. Johnston, organist St. Paul's M. E. Church; Alice May Sherwood, Marble Collegiate Church; A. A. Wild, organist and choirmaster of the Church of the Holy Apostles; Miss Effie Stewart, soprano, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; Perry Averill, baritone, All Souls' Church; George M. Greene, organist, Pilgrim Church; Miss Nellie Harben Knight, soprano, Madison Avenue Reformed Church; Edith J. Miller, contralto, St. Bartholomew's Church; Miss Adah Mabel Bryant, contralto, Church of the Holy Trinity; Gerritt Smith, Mus. Doc., organist, South Church.

Music
Portraits of Joseph F. Sheehan, tenor, and Lizzie Macnichol, contralto of the Castle Square Opera Company.

The Drama
Portraits of May Buckley, Ethel Barrymore, and Frank Worthing in "Catherine"; Fritz Williams in "On and Off"; scene in "The Christian," Act I., and Jameson Lee Finney in "The Christian"; Julia Neilson in "The Gypsy Girl," Johnstone Forbes-Robertson as Macbeth, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell as Lady Macbeth at the Lyceum Theatre, London, and Dora Goldthwaite.

A Useful Institution
Full page of snap-shots of the new public gymnasium, Fifty-third Street and Hudson River.

Columbia Yacht Club
Two pictures of its improved landing stage and house, together with a picture of the flagship.

A Valuable Gift
Picture of the vase presented to the Park Department through the heirs of the late Dorothy Minuse Fisher, which was originally intended for the Marquis de Lafayette on his visit to the United States in 1824.

Before the People
Some candidates for public office. Portraits of all the leading candidates for the Judiciary and Congressional offices in Greater New York.

Fashions in Footwear
The latest things in boots and shoes for men and women, with seven illustrations.

Fiction
"A Bunch of Primroses," by Thomas Cobbs.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

A Fateful Dinner.

From The London Chronicle.

It is just seven years since Gen. Boulanger committed suicide at Brussels, and a writer in the Paris Figaro, giving his reminiscences of Boulangism, records a story of a dinner party which has a pathetic interest. It was in the days when Paris was mad with Boulanger fever, when M. Rochefort introduced the General to the editor of the Figaro at a small dinner party. The writer records the fate of some members of the party. Three committed suicide—the General, M. Hector Crémieux, and a banker—one went mad, (Victor Koning,) and three were exiled—the General, M. Rochefort, and Count Dillon.

One Kind.

Little Harry—Pa, what's an anachronism!"

Pa—A brown wig on a seventy-year-old man.—Chicago News.

GOD'S CARE FOR THE PEOPLE

Address by Dr. Burrell at the Civic-Philanthropic Conference at Battle Creek.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST AIMS

What the Church Is Accomplishing and What Remains for It to Do—Where the Secular Sociologist Fails.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 19.—The Civic-Philanthropic Conference opened yesterday in the Tabernacle, and at the evening session the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church of New York City, delivered an address on "Christian Sociology." He said, in part:

"In a bay window overlooking the Strand, in London, sat Thomas Carlyle, pen in hand and eyes upon the madding crowd. 'Here are three millions or thereabouts,' he wrote, 'mostly fools.' He was not far amiss, only he should have added, 'Quorum pars magna fui.'

"These are the people. Immortal men and women, jostling one another along the busy ways; intent on getting together a little yellow dust, chasing butterflies and thistledown, grasping at laurel wreaths. Men and women 'with the geometry of heaven in their brains and the unfathomable galaxies,' born of God and bound for immortality, killing time, cavilling at destiny, flinging opportunity to the left hand and high privilege to the right; their eyes hot with passion and brows scarred by the plowshare of vain chastisement; blind to yesterday and reckless of to-morrow, ever furnishing forth the wedding feast with the baked meats of the last funeral; wielding the lash or cringing under it; leading the rattling chariots to death, or following in chains; singers and dancers; Kings and potentates; misers with muckrakes; profligates scattering ill-gotten gains; the upper ten thousand treading on the heels of the submerged tenth, and the third estate bearing the burdens of both; all sorts and conditions of men—reeling, swaggering, jostling—'mostly fools'; fools who 'forever hastening to the grave, stoop downward as they run.' And we among them.

"Who cares? God cares. The sociologist who leaves Him out of the reckoning is the arch-willing of all. God knows the people, sees their Mardi Gras of life, knows their sorrow, and contemplates an ultimate deliverance. He alone interprets the logic of events. What seems a topsy-turvy world to us is calm evolution to Him. The scientists have found a focal point above us where earth's discords blend in harmony. The clang of the workshop and the confused noise of battle, hosannas, and miseres, moans of the death chamber, and midnight carousals, children's prattle, and Kings' manifestoes—all combine in one harmonic chord.

"The God of the Christian Socialist has eyes to see, a heart to pity, and almighty arms to save. He cares for the people, for the surging multitude, and more, for every one. To him at the thrashing floor the adventitious conditions which separate us into castes, as rich and poor, plebs and aristocrats, are but the chaff which the wind driveth away. All are God's children, and his love is all and in all.

"Three facts are in evidence: First, His providence. We lay stress upon the contrasts—rags and ermine, Murray Hill and Mulberry Bend, crutches and carriages, the plumed hearse and the dead cart—and leap to the conclusion, 'God's ways are not equal.' But we see only an insignificant arc of the great circle. The God of the people is making all things work together for the best of each and all.

"The second fact in evidence is grace. Over against all complaints as to the divine administration, its injustice or partiality, let us place this manifesto: 'God so loved the world that He gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.' Here is no discrimination, but universal amnesty on the sole condition that the rebel shall lay down his arms.

"In the doctrines set forth by Jesus of Nazareth, finding their magnificent consummation in the Sermon on the Mount, we have the only known social solvent. Put those principles in practice and you reconcile the lofty and lowly, the King and his subjects, capital and labor. Put them in practice, and you cut the sinews of war and make an utter end of injustice. The Golden Rule, and that alone, can usher in the truce of God.

"The third fact in evidence is the Church. The Church is the great living organism through which God is working by the power of His Spirit for the deliverance of the world from sin. Its business is to save men. Its first concern, in the necessity of the case, is with the immortal soul. For what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his endless life? Here is where a secular sociologist fails—fails at the outset, utterly and lamentably. He magnifies a handbreadth of time beyond the measure of the interminable aeons. He pleads for higher wages and sends the wage-earner out into eternity without a penny to his name. He puts a roof over a man's head for threescore years, and turns him forth at last a homeless tramp. The 'rule of three' puts this altruist to an open shame, for as the flight of an eagle is to the incalculable sweep of eternity so is the work of a secular philanthropist to that of a wise fisher of men.

"Notwithstanding the shortcomings of the Church, there is more of philanthropic power in her little finger than in the loins of all of Congresses. In the Charities Directory of Manhattan there are above twelve hundred institutions for the relief of diverse suffering, and of these all that depend upon non-religious support can be counted on the fingers of four men. Let us be fair. The Church is not what it should be, but by the grace of God it is what it is.

"But oh, the unrealized possibilities, the latent energy, the lamentable waste! Let us call these to the remembrance of the followers of Christ. Let us exhort them to give heed not only to spiritual want, but to the ills that human flesh is heir to.

"The Church needs to come into a closer and more sympathetic contact with the people. She needs a wider door of welcome and as comfortable a pew for the fellow-craftsman of her Lord of Nazareth as for the man wearing a gold ring. Her sacred hospitality must shelter the rich and poor alike. She needs a broader sweep in all her charitable enterprises.

"Nor would it be amiss to urge upon the Church and her ministry a larger and more heroic attention to political reform. What shall be said, for example, of the temperance problem? In a land where church spires point from every hilltop toward heaven and where twenty millions of people profess the worship of the true God, we spend one thousand millions per annum for strong drink. And where is the adequate protest? Does the Church make it? Aye, as the chirp of a lone sparrow on the housetop against the whirlwind sweeping on. In the City of Manhattan there are six thousand dram shops; side by side, with their red lights, they make a twenty-five mile thoroughfare of licensed mantraps. And we clamor for municipal reform! There can be no municipal reform in the presence of these belching mouths of hell"

Mrs. Fenton Lost on the Mohegan.

News was received in this city yesterday of the positive identification of the body of Mrs. Florence Marie Fenton among those of the Mohegan disaster, off the Lizard. Mrs. Fenton was a trained nurse, well known in this city. She was an Englishwoman by birth, and married John Fenton, an American citizen, in London. They came to this country fifteen years ago, when she was twenty-three years old. She was graduated in 1887 from the Training School for Nurses attached to the City Hospital, on Blackwell's Island. Her husband died eight years ago. Her son, Archibald, nineteen years old, is employed in a London banking house. Mrs. Fenton made her home while in this city with Miss V. Z. Foote at the Graduate Nurses' residence, 137 West Twenty-first Street. Every Summer she went to England to see her parents and son. Mrs. Fenton leaves no relatives in this country.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:16	Sun sets...5:13	Moon sets...9:21	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:56	Gov. Isl'd..11:02	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:33	Gov. Isl'd..11:35	H. Gate...12:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Ardanhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Southampton, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgenland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M
	*11:30 A. M.	
Cyrene, La Plata	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
La Navarre, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 24 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 20.

Abydos, La Guayra, Oct. 14.
Algoa, Shields, Oct. 6.
Duffield, Shields, Oct. 1.
Exeter City, Swansea, Oct. 5.
George W. Clyde, Jacksonville, Oct. 14.
Kurrachee, Shields, Oct. 6.
Leander, Hamburg, Oct. 4.
Leitrim, London, Oct. 3.
Norge, Christiansand, Oct. 7.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

Allianca, Colon, Oct. 14.
Belgenland, Southampton, Oct. 11.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 16.
Johannesberger, Hamburg, Oct. 7.
Welneland, Shields, Oct. 7.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1898.

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Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

SPAIN'S IMPOSSIBLE DEMANDS.

We presume the Spanish members of the Peace Commission have now been made to understand that the United States will neither assume Spain's Cuban debt nor permit it to be saddled upon the Cubans. It was inevitable that they should seek to throw off this burden from which their only other way of escape is through repudiation. It was natural that they should fight hard to get us to assume the obligation. All told, the debt incurred on account of Cuba amounts to five hundred million dollars. We may be sure that the Spanish Commissioners have been instructed to push their insistence to the very verge of a rupture with the American Commissioners. They could never hope to make five hundred millions in any easier way. We may be equally sure that they will not go to the point of an actual rupture of the negotiations. That would mean a resumption of the war, and Spain cannot afford any more fighting.

Their attempt to get us to acknowledge a virtual sovereignty over Cuba was too shallow to be rated as shrewd. The resolution of Congress disclaiming any intention to annex Cuba is necessarily a part of the official instructions of our Commissioners. We declared that the people of Cuba ought to be free and independent. Then we went to work and freed them from the Spanish yoke. We remain in Cuba, but not as possessors or sovereigns. We are merely helping the Cubans to set their house to rights. We are going to give them an opportunity to establish and maintain a Government. There is nothing in all that which imposes upon us the slightest obligation in regard to Spain's debts. If we took Cuba for ourselves international law and precedent would point to our assumption of the local debts, but that would not be controlling. The circumstances of the case would control. In consideration of making no demand upon Spain for a war indemnity we might make her assume the debt. But we do not take Cuba or the Cuban debt. Neither can we make a treaty providing that the Cuban people shall assume the debt. We have no authority to act for them or to control their destinies to that extent.

The fundamental question is one of right, and an examination of the problem in that light leads to the conclusion that Spain is entitled to no relief. These debts are the fruit of Spanish incompetence and misrule. The people of Cuba have not benefited by the fact that Spain borrowed money to hire soldiers to shoot them. It would be infamous to ask the Cubans to pay the bonds held by persons who advanced money to Spain to enable her to keep them in subjection. Spain must pay the debt herself or repudiate it. Repudiation would not be a hardship entitling the holders of Spanish bonds to any sympathy. They knew that Spain was practically bankrupt when they loaned her money. They knew that we long ago threatened to wrest Cuba from her grasp and were liable to make our threat good at any moment. If they lose money, right-thinking men will say that they get no more than they deserve. At any rate, we cannot move a hair from the position we have taken.

DANFORTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have for many years been a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES and have always admired its fearless independence and its frank and outspoken condemnation of unworthy candidates of its own political household. I am therefore at a loss to understand why it is now supporting, or, at any rate, not opposing, the candidacy of Mr. ELLIOT DANFORTH for Lieutenant Governor. It is only a few years since Mr. DANFORTH was fined by the Supreme Court of this State for aiding as a member of the State Board of Canvassers in the consummation of an election fraud, and he has never since shown the slightest sign of repentance for that crime. This morning's TIMES states that Judge MAYNARD "disappeared under a minority of 101,000" on account of his participation in the same disgraceful transaction. It can hardly, therefore, be unaware of Mr. DANFORTH's share in the attempt to cheat the electors of Dutchess County and to steal the control of the State Senate for his own party, for which MAYNARD was thus punished. How, then, is it possible for a newspaper of its character to support this man DANFORTH for the office of Lieutenant Governor? Should it not rather oppose his candidacy and exert its great influence to prevent his election to that high office? If THE TIMES will devote a portion of its valuable space to answering these questions, I am sure that what it has to say will be read with interest by its many independent readers, and may influence their votes. CHALMERS WOOD.

New York, Oct. 19, 1898.

DANFORTH is not our candidate. Goodness knows that we should have liked to see a very different man nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Democrats. We remember perfectly his part in stealing the Senate. We joined with joy and vigor in the work of defeating MAYNARD in 1893 as a rebuke to the perpetrators of that crime. Accordingly we are advising no reader of THE TIMES to vote for DANFORTH unless he feels that he can do so without doing violence to his conscience.

But if our correspondent and other independent readers of THE TIMES find their gorges rising at DANFORTH, for what candidate will they cast their votes? For TIM WOODRUFF? That seems to us an impossible alternative for any intelligent or conscientious independent. WOODRUFF, as a member of the Canal Board, has a direct official responsibility for the canal frauds and mismanagement. All contracts for the deepening of the canal were subject to the approval of that board. If WOODRUFF had done his duty the money of the people would not have been wasted and the canal system would not now be in peril of ruin and abandonment. How is the conscientious voter to choose between these two? DANFORTH, who aided and abetted the crime of stealing the Senate and was fined for contempt of court in disobeying the judicial order commanding the State Board of Canvassers not to count the illegal returns? Or WOODRUFF, who is directly responsible with ALDRIDGE and the rest for the canal scandal? Is it more important to punish the crime of 1892, or the crime of 1897 and 1898? Is it not an aggravation of WOODRUFF's offense that at the present moment he is traveling through the State defending the authors of the canal abuses, and lauding the administration of Gov. BLACK?

Sometimes the conscientious voter finds himself in a hard place. Neither candidate is acceptable, both parties offend him. What is he to do? Some take to the woods and find an escape from their perplexities. Others, and we think this class includes the bulk of the reasonable and sensible men among independent voters, are guided by their judgment of the issues involved, the principles and purposes of the two parties. Either DANFORTH or WOODRUFF will be elected. There is no escape from that. The voter who refuses to vote for either cannot scratch their names, as that would invalidate his ballot. He can vote for the candidate under the Citizens' Union emblem, but that merely satisfies a private scruple and serves no public end. The voter who is not only conscientious but practical minded must ask himself whether on the whole it is worth while to condone the canal frauds and the other corruptions of the Republican Party and continue it in power in order to punish DANFORTH for his part in the crime of stealing the Senate. A newspaper can give little help to a man in such a situation. It is altogether a matter of private judgment and choice. There is always a way of escape by voting for the candidate for Lieutenant Governor named by the Independents. But that is only a personal convenience. It doesn't punish DANFORTH or WOODRUFF. We shall not advise anybody to vote for DANFORTH. They must settle that matter with their own consciences. But we do advise our readers not to vote for WOODRUFF. A participator in and defender of the canal abuses is not fit to be re-elected.

THE KAISER AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

What may be the political significance of the German Emperor's present journey can be only a matter of conjecture. That it has political significance no sane adult who watches the course of affairs can possibly doubt. No matter how short the public memory may be, few people can have forgotten what happened when the outrages in Armenia and in Crete had raised the indignation of the civilized world almost to the point of action. If any single European nation had been responsible for the continuance of these atrocities, as we were for the condition of Cuba, the pressure upon such a nation, both from within and from without, to interfere in the name of humanity would have been irresistible. Because it was the business not of any one nation but of all Europe to do something, nothing was done. Every nation concerned found it feasible to bear its share of the responsibility that no one of them could have borne alone.

And yet there are degrees in the turpitude of this performance, and the first degree without doubt belongs to the Government of Germany. While all Europe was ringing with denunciation of the ruler whom GLADSTONE called "The Great Assassin," the German Kaiser was effusively fraternizing with him by letter and sending him photographs. When little Greece took up the gauntlet that concerted Europe was afraid to lift, the German Kaiser interfered actively on behalf of the oppressor to demand that Greece be coerced. This flagitious act was so devoid of any obvious public motive that private motives were with plausibility suggested in order to account for it. It was said that the object of the Kaiser's action was to spite his own sister. The Kaiser "could not spare a battalion" to garrison Crete, or even to coerce Greece, in a quarrel in which BISMARCK before him had declared that Germany had no interest worth the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier. But his voice was heard loudly clamoring, from the beginning to the end of the business, on the side of oppression and wrong. He was one of the "two young men" whom GLADSTONE stigmatized, in words not likely to be soon forgotten, as the men who had defeated the humane impulse of Europe.

The demerit of this behavior, from the point of view of humanity and civilization, is the measure of its merit from the point of view of the unspeakable Turk. The Sultan shows only common gratitude in his effusive reception of his imperial guest. But his obligations are much too heavy to be repaid by the hospitalities of Constantinople. The Kaiser has a right to demand a more substantial "quid pro quo." What he will demand remains for the future to show. Whatever it is, it will be payment for one of the most shameful services that a ruler who professes to be a civilized man and a Christian has ever outraged humanity and decency by rendering.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

It is fourteen years since HAROLD FREDERIC, whose untimely and lamentable death is elsewhere announced, began to serve THE TIMES in the capacity of its London correspondent. Our readers, and readers of American newspapers in general, know how acceptable and valuable that service became. Mr. FREDERIC's equipment for it was only what could be attained in the interior of the State of New York by a young man of an exceptionally active and inquiring mind, who had been forced to begin very early to earn his bread as a "newspaper man." Even before 1884 he had made his mark by his service as a subordinate on The Utica Observer and as editor of The Albany Evening Journal. The two newspapers were opposed in politics, and one would suppose that the man who served both as a political writer must either have been devoid of political convictions or have suppressed them. In fact, however, Mr. FREDERIC had very positive convictions, and he contrived to express them without injustice or disloyalty to his employers. He was helped to do this by the fact that his attachment was to political principles rather than to political organizations, and it is true that the strain between his beliefs and the politics of his paper at last produced a rupture. But where he worked he left the impress of a strong and uncompromising individuality.

His apprenticeship was thus not particularly favorable for what was to be the work of his mature years. A "Mohawk Valley Dutchman," (which means a person not of Dutch but of German descent,) who had not had the advantage of a regular education, but had picked up what he knew in country newspaper offices, was not by these facts equipped for making a comprehensive weekly review of European politics. Of course, he had to learn his new business while he was doing it. The quickness with which he "caught on" was remarkable and was characteristically American. From the first his letters were interesting, and even at the first were not negligible. But at first they were merely clever reporting, of which a good deal has always been done from London for the American press. Mr. FREDERIC's account for THE TIMES of the ravages of cholera in the South of Europe in 1885 remains memorable not only as a piece of graphic reporting, but as a striking illustration of personal courage. But his weekly letter soon developed into something quite different from clever reporting. It became a weekly conspectus of European politics and of world politics. Sometimes, especially in the earlier years of his correspondence, the author became the dupe of his own ingenuity, and it may fairly be said that occasionally he discovered mare's nests, as the saying is. But in spite of this, his weekly letter became more and more instructive as well as interesting, until it has now for many years been the most illuminating and authoritative survey of European affairs available to American readers.

To have attained this pre-eminence, in a field full of competitors, argues unusual qualities, fairness and openness and disinterestedness of mind and a philosophic temper, as well as keen and intent observation. These same qualities equally appear in the remarkable series of novels in which Mr. FREDERIC affectionately delineated the scenes and the characters and the life of his provincial boyhood, after he had become a citizen of the world. To have known his work, either as journalist or as novelist, was to be impressed with its freshness and power. To have known it in both aspects was to be drawn to the conclusion that its author was a very considerable man.

THE INSATIABLE PENSION ATTORNEY.

In spite of the fact that the pension roll was increased so as to show a net gain for the year ended June 30, 1898, of 17,700 pensioners, and the Pension Commissioner promises that the pension roll will increase, as it has done since the date mentioned, the Grand Army of Pension Attorneys is expressing its dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Pension Office by Commissioner EVANS. A hasty reading of the report of the Commissioner would seem to justify the belief that many unfit persons are now enjoying the too liberal bounty of the Government, but the pension attorneys complain that there is "no longer a living" in the business once so profitable that it enabled attorneys speedily to become millionaires, and they demand that some of the bars that have been erected to defend the Treasury shall be taken down.

At the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at Cincinnati there was a howl of rage against the Pension Commissioner because he had refused to restore Order No. 164. This order was made during the term of President HARRISON, and was regarded by the adroit pension sharks as a very decided help to them in making that "living" which some of them say is no longer to be derived from pension fees. Very few persons know what Order No. 164 is all about. Substantially, it was contrived to enable applicants for pensions or for increase of pensions to secure a number of ratings for obscure disabilities that were to be lumped in order to make up a gratifying aggregate. The practice, now brought almost to perfection, is to "claim" for applicants for pension or for increase every known weakness, disease, or disability, so that cases occur of applications for ratings where fourteen or more distinct disabilities are alleged. Each rating was accounted for as an eighteenth, and the scheme of the ingenious pension attorney under the operation of the order was to accumulate fractional rates until the applicant, proving a large number of obscure disabilities, could derive a pension altogether out of proportion to his actual disability.

Even while President HARRISON was in office it was discovered that this order was not to be tolerated, as it was being used simply to "work" the bureau. Secretary NOBLE did not understand it when he gave it his approval. When he did come to understand it he practically reversed it in the decision in the case of HENRY H. WEIKE:

"It is deemed proper to state that the department, in approving said Order No. 164, did not intend that small rates should be added together, as, for example, three or more rates of 2-18 in order to make a rate under the provisions of said act. A man may have two or more separate afflictions, either one of which, considered singly, entitles him to a two-dollar rate under the old law, and yet, in the aggregate they may not disable him for the performance of manual labor to a much greater degree than either of them existing alone. Or he may have one serious disability and one or more slight disabilities, the latter of which do not have any appreciable effect upon the degree of incapacity for manual labor occasioned by the former.

"The basis of rates under the act of June 27, 1890, is inability to earn support by reason of incapacity for manual labor, due to a permanent mental or physical disability not the result of vicious habits. In determining whether an applicant is entitled to a rate under said act for the character of disability aforementioned the only question is: Is he, from the cause or causes involved—be they one or many—disabled for the performance of manual labor to the extent represented by the fractional rate of 6-18? If, so, he is entitled to the minimum rate of $6. And so on until the maximum rate of $12 is reached."

"Corporal" TANNER and his fellow-business men who are dissatisfied with the opportunities afforded them under the Administration of President MCKINLEY clamor to have this order, which they found so profitable while it lasted, restored, notwithstanding it proved too strong for the Administration that was led into accepting it, but afterward rejected it as intolerable. It does not seem to be possible to accomplish great reforms in the Pension Bureau, but the Administration ought to be strong enough to refuse to be compelled to restore this vicious work of a former Republican Administration.

Since our esteemed contemporary THE NEW YORK TIMES suspended its fight for sound money, &c.—The New York Tribune.

When? Where? Show us where the fight for sound money is going on and we will be in the thickest of it in a jiffy.

If it be true that M. BRISSON, the French Premier, is to retire from the Cabinet on account of alleged ill-health, his withdrawal will be keenly felt by two classes—the Dreyfusards and those persons who would not avoid war with Great Britain. It was M. BRISSON's eloquence and logic and representations that caused the Cabinet to vote for a revision of the Dreyfus trial; but it was also M. BRISSON's influence over M. DELCASSE that gave the world the idea that France was ready to fight Great Britain at the drop of the hat. And if M. BRISSON is to be succeeded by LEON BOURGEOIS, while the chances of conflict over Fashoda will become more remote, the chance that DREYFUS may receive justice at an early day will be equally distant. M. BOURGEOIS on several occasions has given evidence of his esteem for the English; he is in every way a strong statesman, and has a large following that trust him and believe in his works. He is ten times as powerful a man as BRISSON, of whom GAMBETTA said: "A made-up cravat, and nothing in it." But M. BOURGEOIS has no doubt of the guilt of DREYFUS, and simply voted "revision" as a matter of policy. To be sure, M. BRISSON is sixty-three years old and not in very robust health, yet we cannot but think that his retirement at this time would only mean that the Cour de Cassation intends to bring a verdict against revision of trial in the Dreyfus case.

FASSETT stumped the State in 1891. If our memory is not at fault, he made over a hundred speeches. But he was beaten by 47,937 votes.

The semi-official Berlin Post recently gave a direct rebuke to those Anglophobe sheets of Germany that have criticised the Colonial Office for coming to terms with England over Delagoa Bay. Up to 1896, the Post says, England's right to Delagoa Bay existed only on paper. To-day this is no longer the case, for England reaps the fruits of financial assistance rendered Portugal in the day of need. And the Post continues: "Far indeed from having abandoned well-acquired rights, as we are accused of doing, we have gained by the agreement new rights which we did not previously possess." More cannot be said, sagely adds the Post; "vitally important reasons compel the two Governments to silence." Of course it may be that the "new rights" refer to Egypt or to China or to Syria, where the Kaiser will shortly be; but we think not. Very probably the phrase refers simply to the colonization of German East Africa and the advantage that territory will possess in having a British gateway. In the meantime, however, the Anglophobe press of Germany continues to proclaim that the Transvaal has been delivered up to her enemies. Strangely enough, Oom PAUL thinks so, too.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Atlanta has just had a fine opportunity to study the workings of the delusion called—by certain persons of weak mind—"Christian Science." Mrs. A. W. LINDSAY, who, if she were now alive, would be a resident of that city, was attacked by typhoid fever about a week ago. She and her husband were believers in the power of faith over disease germs, so, instead of calling in a doctor, they summoned a high priestess of the mystical cult and for three days the sick woman was made the almost constant object of spells, incantations, and exhortations not to indulge in "mortal thoughts." She grew steadily worse, and, the case coming to the notice of the neighbors, they forced a change of treatment. By that time the malady had progressed so far that the remedies of ordinary science were of no efficacy, and two days after the physician arrived Mrs. LINDSAY died. The exploiter of human credulity is not at all abashed by this result of her arts. When asked to explain it, she declared that "a combination of mortal thought and chemicals killed Mrs. LINDSAY. The neighbors were ignorant, they clamored for a physician, and one was called in. It was an effort to appease mortal thought that did this." And so on and so on for half a column. Incidentally, the high priestess asserted that to mention "Christian Science" in connection with the case was "outrageous," and that "the newspapers had no right to pry into people's affairs." Also, incidentally, the husband says, "I am just as firm in my belief as ever." Comment on this episode would be superfluous.

—Obviously for use in coming controversies, a "secret of the war" has been carefully revealed by somebody in Washington. It is to the effect that when Admiral SCHLEY was sent after CERVERA, he lighted on a false scent, followed it to Cienfuegos, and for five days lay off that port waiting for the Spanish fleet to emerge from a harbor it had never entered. Then, according to the "secret," the Admiral was informed of his mistake by Capt. MCCALLA, but, instead of going to Santiago, he started for Key West after coal, only to be headed off by the Harvard and peremptorily ordered back. The revealer of secrets is informed that "the Cabinet was unanimous in favor of SCHLEY's recall, but the President, with the consideration that has marked all his dealings with the army and navy, intervened and allowed him to remain, but as a prudential measure sent Admiral SAMPSON to Santiago in command of the blockading squadron." There is a peace and harmony story for you!

—Words like "amazing" and "astounding" are entirely inadequate to express the effect on civilian minds that is produced by one passage in the letter just sent by Surgeon General STERNBERG to the Commissioners who are so industriously engaged in getting denials that any mistakes were made in the conduct of the war and the management of camps and transports. The passage in question reads: "The American National Red Cross Association has had full authority to send agents and supplies to all our camps since June 9, 1898, and if there has been suffering for want of needed supplies it must share the responsibility with the Medical Department of the army for such suffering." Half a column of exclamation points would not do justice to that statement, and simplest charity impells one to see in it evidence that the Surgeon General's mental condition is such as to give serious anxiety to his relatives and friends. His attempt to shift responsibility is not amusingly, but pathetically, absurd. If he cannot see the utter lack of relation between the premises and the conclusion of his implied syllogism, then he is in a very bad way indeed, and those who have been his critics have reason to regret the form which their severity took.

—It grieves us deeply to note the tone in which The Electrical Review discusses current rumors about improved service on the elevated roads. "The managers of the Manhattan system," it says, "talk as though they had the problem of the ages on their hands when invited to make a change from steam to electricity. Yet, as a matter of fact, there are many trolley roads in the country that have to deal with about as heavy a traffic as theirs, under far more difficult conditions, and there are elevated roads that have tried electricity with the results that might have been expected from the change." Then it instances the South Side Elevated Road of Chicago, which, five months after the adoption of an electrical system, finds its operating expenses reduced by 25 per cent. and its traffic increased one-half. With such a saving and such a profit, The Review declares, Manhattan stock "would not long present the sickly front it does now." That is unkind enough, but what follows is simply barbarous. "As we go to press it is again rumored that a contract for improvement has been given out. * * * The news is too good to be true. To borrow a phrase current in other matters, 'there are several lives between' the benefit thus to be conferred and the New York public. If the change comes, we shall believe it, but it would be easier to believe if control of the road had passed into new hands." Evidently, scientific researches have had on our learned contemporary the hardening effect so often and so sorrowfully mentioned by the anti-vivisectionists, else would it not publish statements sure to inflict keen pain on several eminent New Yorkers, and real torture on one.

—A London correspondent now in Puerto Rico is much worried about the prospect of Americanizing the island, and he declares that we will find our greatest difficulty in the dense ignorance of a great majority of the islanders. The difficulty will be the harder to overcome, he says, because "the parish priests do not favor instruction, believing that it tends to alienate the youth from the Spanish Catholic Church." Did he ever hear a parish priest say so? It is a little more than just possible that he has, but we have our doubts, and most certainly no parish priest on the island will be encouraged, or even allowed, to make any such statement after an American Archbishop assumes in Puerto Rico the position of representative of the Pope. The Spanish Catholic Church—to use a somewhat absurd phrase—may have, for that matter probably does have, queer and antiquated ideas in regard to education, but that fact has ceased to be of importance in that particular region. All things considered, the London correspondent would better look about him for better excuses for anxiety than this one. Possibly enough he can find them, and when he founds warnings on facts as they now exist they may have some value.

—So far, the official inquiry into the loss of the Mohegan has not lifted even a corner of the mystery in which the unfortunate vessel came to its end, and it must be admitted that the proceedings have seemed better devised to conceal facts than to reveal them. That one or more officers on the steamer made a colossal and unpardonable blunder is not a necessary inference from the circumstances of the wreck. It is a highly, a terribly, plausible one, however, and the number of people drawing it will steadily increase as long as excuse exists for charging upon the investigating authorities a disinclination to utilize every possible source of information. It was well to hear the evidence of the manager of the line; it would also have been well, at the earliest convenient moment, to get the testimony of passengers and crew. Both are widely scattered now, and at least some of them will never put in legal form the stories they were eager to tell, and were not allowed to tell, at the first hearing. What was there to fear? The world does not demand perfection, except in intention. A mistake, like a fault, if confessed, is half redressed, and can be remedied, but a mistake suppressed is justly regarded as a very alarming thing. Therefore does it seem to us that the British Coroner acted with lamentable unwisdom.

MR. HOPKINS ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I have a little space in which to reply to Jerome Hopkins's letter, published in this morning's issue of your paper? In the first place, let me state facts which will give me the right to answer. I have been a member of the People's Singing Classes and of the People's Choral Union for four years; I have paid my 10 cents every Sunday; I have participated in all the concerts, and I was an active member of the Auditing Committee, whose business it was last year to examine the accounts of the organization and ascertain how its funds were received and disbursed. I am, therefore, thoroughly familiar with the workings of the movement, and I believe I am sufficiently qualified to speak upon the questions Mr. Hopkins raises.

No institution is "free" in the sense that it does not require financial support. Even THE TIMES has expenses that must be met, and the public schools receive an appropriation from the City Treasury. The Sun has the bad habit of saying things about our movement—withal, from the best of motives—that tend to misrepresent us. Last Spring it called us a "charity," and then it was necessary for Theodore Schorske to write a letter explaining the unfairness of that statement. This time we are called "free," and from this Mr. Hopkins evidently believes that our organization either costs nothing to run or that we are a source of income to some one.

Our movement is a co-operative one, each individual member bearing a share of the expense, with absolutely no profit to any one. Mr. Damrosch and his assistants render their services without compensation, the clerical work is done by members of the organization, who receive no compensation, and from the dues collected at the door are paid the expenses of hall, music, concerts, and printing. The surplus belongs to the organization, and the duty of management are with a general committee of twenty-four elected by and from members of the Choral Union. Those of us who are familiar with its workings have learned to understand the lofty ideal that gave it birth, and to such persons the intimation that the movement may be a "quack" in the musical profession comes as near to being an insult as a carefully worded inquiry can be.

Of course Mr. Hopkins is welcome to all the light we can give him, and our Secretary, John McDonough, at 41 University Place, this city, will, I am sure, be glad to answer any further questions Mr. Hopkins or his friends may be pleased to put. If, however, Mr. Hopkins had read his TIMES and Sun last Fall when the Choral Union gave "The Messiah," and last Spring, when it rendered "The Lay of the Bell," or any of Mr. Henderson's oft-repeated criticisms of our work, I am sure he would have had little difficulty in determining to what part of the musical world the People's Singing Classes and the People's Choral Union belong.

JULIUS HENRY COHEN.

New York, Oct. 19, 1898.

THE REPUBLICANS ARRAIGNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The questions that called the National Democratic Party into being are, to say the least, now in abeyance. Those who, like the writer, have voted for that party's candidates in recent elections, now must make a momentous choice. Either we must cast in our lot with the Republican Party, accepting its candidates and indorsing its measures, or else we must return to our former allegiance. To lead us to adopt the first-named course, the arguments should be both positive and persuasive. But they are not so. We see the same group of leaders still in control—Platt, Quay, Foraker. The votes of these men in the Senate do not register our political convictions; their methods of government do not accord with our moral ideals. We do not believe the Dingley tariff bill was a statesmanlike measure, why then should we support the party to whom it owes its enactment? We greatly doubt the wisdom of including within the borders of our Republic the Philippines on the one side and Cuba on the other; yet the Republican conventions throughout our land have proclaimed persistently that our Nation has entered upon an era of expansion, pointing with pride to the fortunate annexation of Hawaii and her sister islands!

If we turn toward the State Administration in New York we see a canal scandal of vast proportions, our "National Guard" well nigh ruined by incompetent officialism, a civil service law that defeats its own purpose, an election law that might be called a "force bill." Surely miserable sights! We have listened in vain for some word from the nominee of the Republican Party condemning these evils. He is silent—or worse—in general phrase he indorses them. We turn back, therefore, to the Democratic Party. With its ideals we are in sympathy and with its purposes we are in accord. In its nominee for Governor we have a candidate who for years has worn the judicial ermine and has kept it pure. And when, casting aside his chosen hopes at the call of duty, he stepped into the political arena, it was to expose and denounce these very evils that have so disgraced our Commonwealth.

We therefore need not hesitate to accept as our candidates the nominees of the Democratic Convention, and in so far as they are clean and capable men we are proud to support them.

EDWARD MCK. WHITING.

New York, Oct. 19, 1898.

THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the discussion following the failure of the Democratic Party to renominate Joseph F. Daly, I should like to ask what transcendent qualities he has ever shown that he should continue to be supported by the taxpayers for another term of fourteen years? After feeding at the public crib for twenty-eight years and performing the duties that any man with a somewhat indifferent legal training could do just as satisfactorily he refuses to step aside gracefully, to let some other as well-equipped person take his place, but in the stentorian tones of a Falstaff he gives utterance to such bombast as: "Mad indeed is the brain that conceives the punishment of a just Judge." Would it not sound better if these words had emanated from the mouth of another than a disappointed candidate, who claims for himself the pharisaical title of a "just Judge," when his actions and those of his friends, encouraged by him, show him to have a small modicum of the judicial mind and a large share of hoggishness?

It does not seem right in a democratic government to place any man on a pedestal by electing him to office year after year until he thinks he is the office.

In to-day's issue you publish some testimony educed during the Tweed trials that shows how this particular Judge came to gain his position originally. Does any one for a moment think that the Republicans of the Bar Association would indorse any candidate nominated by the Democrats?

If Mr. Croker, as a leader of his party, never did anything more than to prevent the renomination of Judge Daly, this would be sufficient to secure for him the approbation of every man who has the interests of our form of government at heart. Rotation in office in the judiciary is as conducive to the health of the body politic as it is in any other office that the people can bestow.

DEMOCRATIC VOTER.

New York, Oct. 19, 1898.

TAMMANY AND JUDGE DALY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the influential motors of public opinion, permit me to emphasize the present attitude of the man who stands as the Democratic—or, more properly, the Tammany—leader in respect to the judiciary. Judge Daly for many years has been an upright, capable, and faithful Judge. He has refused to obey the behests of the Tammany leader in two instances: He has refused to give the clerkship to a partisan instead of Judge Jones, and he has refused to remove the judicial sales from Liberty Street to 111 Broadway. It has been charged by the Bar Association Committee that for these reasons, and these only, he has been refused a renomination. The leader on Sunday has poured out the vials of his wrath upon the Bar Association, but has not denied the charge. So it stands admitted.

Assuming that he knows and is qualified to judge of the merits of the membership of that body, what does it amount to? For argument's sake, let us admit that it is wholly partisan and untrustworthy, what has that to do with the case? What is it that Croker admits? No one can for a moment believe that Judge Daly would be turned down for Judge Jones's sake. So we must examine the other charge, which in effect is this: The judicial sales, if placed in Broadway, would put money into the pocket of Croker's partner, and consequently into his, and for refusing to give him that money he has taken his revenge on the representative of the judiciary. This is equivalent to the sale of an office for private gain. This was the height of the iniquity of the Roman soldiery as depicted by the eloquent pen of Gibbon. And this will be our fate if the people shall submit to this infamy. Apparently the man has no comprehension of his enormous crime, but it stands nevertheless as the greatest crime that can be perpetrated against society—the independence of the judiciary. Let the people rise up in their might to condemn it and its author, equal in spirit to the worst acts of the Tweed Ring, which it emulates.

WILLIAM H. ARNOUX.

New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE COURTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to express my unqualified admiration for the masterly editorial in to-day's issue of THE TIMES in regard to the judiciary. It is by far the best and strongest article that has yet been written on the outrageous attempt to destroy the purity of the bench, and will certainly gain many votes for Judge Daly. I, myself, am a Republican in politics, but would vote and work against any of my party leaders who attempted to tamper with the independence of the courts, the same as I think all good Democrats will do in this case.

I find, in conversation with many of my personal friends who are Democrats and are willing to vote a strictly party ticket at all times, that they now say that they are not willing to vote to make a dictatorship possible. I trust that you will give us some more articles like to-day's.

SIDNEY W. CURTIS.

New York, Oct. 18, 1898.

A PUERTO RICAN CAMP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received a letter from one of the nurses at one of the army hospitals in Puerto Rico, in part as follows:

"Coamo, near Ponce, Puerto Rico, Oct. 3.

"There are 14 nurses here, including myself, and over 600 sick men. The camp is situated in a valley and is completely surrounded by most beautiful mountains. The situation is certainly lovely, but oh, the condition of the camp is simply appalling. It is a perfect hotbed of disease, and not the slightest sanitary precautions have been observed. The men have suffered terribly, and many will feel the effects of it all their lives, I fear. The rainy season is still on, and that, of course, makes the climate all the more dangerous. The rain will fall in sheets every day for a half hour or more, and then it will suddenly clear off. The intense heat of the sun on the wet earth seems to cause a steam to rise until one feels as though an immense Turkish bath were in progress.

"Typhoid fever, malaria, and pernicious malaria or native fever are the principal diseases, and the last one, the native fever, I believe is the worst. The patient simply wastes to death under it. Poor fellows, they look so leathery and worn and painfully thin. Poor food and not enough of it; bad water, a bad climate—and what other result could there be?"

Letters such as these will convince the people that, despite whatever report the war investigating committee may make, "some one has blundered" criminally. Only 14 nurses to 600 men! Poor food and little of it! Who is to blame? A. V. B.

New York, Oct. 19, 1898.

Kind Words from an Old Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot refrain from expressing my pleasure in witnessing the recent reduction of the price to 1 cent. This is because I believe the reduced price will increase largely the number of its readers. For forty years and more I have had it left daily at my house as the journal that could be placed in the hands of every member of my family with confidence that nothing unfit to be read by all, old and young, would be found in its columns. It has been foremost in lashing corruption, public and private, in all its forms. Its editorials have been scholarly and dignified, free from scurrility and those tricks of manner that are calculated to "tickle the ears of the groundlings." There are myriads of readers in this favored land who will buy a paper at 1 cent who could not or would not pay 3 cents. It is not strange, therefore, that I, in common doubtless with many citizens, should rejoice in the prospect of seeing placed in the hands of those readers a daily journal the reading of which will have an elevating, and not a debasing, tendency, as, alas! we see too many of them have. In the belief that the new move will prove as profitable to the paper as to the public, and with best wishes,

New York, Oct. 12, 1898. D. P. B.

Reubena Hyde Walworth.

(Died of Typhoid Fever after Nursing Soldiers at Fort Monroe and Montauk Point.)

No storm of praise will be bestowed on her,
Sweet nurse—yea, angel—gentle minister.
And yet she served her flag—not as a man,
But better still, as only woman can.

CHARLES HANSON TOWNE.

NUGGETS.

Growl of a Cynic.

We sometimes question if any woman remembers that she loves her husband when she is doing her Fall buying at a dry goods store.—Atchison Globe.

A Common Complaint.

He—Yes, she is living under an assumed name.

She—Horrible! What is it?

He—The one she assumed immediately after her husband married her.—Syracuse Herald.

An Overworked Maxim.

"Always keep cool," exclaimed the man who lives to give advice.

"Yes," said Mr. Meekton. "But don't let the man who tends to the steam down stairs hear you say that. He runs the idea into the ground."—Washington Star.

Puzzle for a Servant.

"And remember, Bridget, there are two things I must insist upon—truthfulness and obedience."

"Yis, mum, and when you tell me to tell the ladies you're out when you're in, which shall it be, mum?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Not in the Prescription.

"What you want to do," said the druggist, as he handed the old darky the patent medicine, "is to take a dose of this after each meal."

"Yes, Suh," was the reply, "an' now, will you please, Suh, tell me whar I'm gwine ter git de meals?"—Atlanta Constitution.

THE LITTLE DINNER PAIL.

Mrs. M. P. A. Crozier in The Voice.

In morning gray, along the street,
I hear the tramp of many feet,
And hear the friendly hail,
"Good morning, John!" "Good morning, Bill!"
As on they trudge to shop or mill,
With little dinner pail.

With little dinner pails they go,
Through mud and rain, through slush and snow,
Wearing in manly way—
Wearing as King wears kingly crown,
The toilers garb of blue or brown;
For very kings are they,

Who, brave of soul, with cheerful face,
Are faithful in the lowest place
That Duty calls them to;
Who for the home, the weans, the wife,
Grow gray with care and stern with strife,
Keeping their heart-beats true.

Such men—God bless them! cities need—
Men great in thought and strong in deed,
Knowing no word like "fail";
Then doff your hat what time you meet
The man who carries down the street
The little dinner pail

HAROLD FREDERIC DEAD

The Well-Known Novelist and Correspondent Succumbs to Heart Disease.

EXPIRES AT HENLEY, ENGLAND

Had Been the London Representative of The New York Times Since 1884 —Was a Recognized Authority on European Affairs.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Harold Frederic, the well-known novelist and London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died of heart disease at 1 o'clock this morning at Henley-on-the-Thames. He had been ailing for some time, but his death was not expected until a few hours before it occurred.

The doctors had warned him that he was overtaxing his strength and advised him to rest from his literary labors, but he could not be persuaded to do so. He trusted to his magnificent constitution to do what would have been burdensome labor for two men, although for the last two months his right hand had been disabled so that it made it difficult for him to hold a pen.

His last work was for THE NEW YORK TIMES. It was with great difficulty, and only by exerting his remarkable will power to the utmost, that he composed his weekly cable letter on Saturday. Nothing, however, could deter him from attending to this duty.

HAROLD FREDERIC'S CAREER.

Started Handicapped by Poverty and Scant Educational Facilities.

The death of Harold Frederic terminates a life of industry and usefulness, and a literary career full of high achievement and still greater promise. Born on a small farm near Utica, this State, Aug. 19, 1856, he had an early struggle with poverty. With the unremitting toil that marked his boyhood days, however, there developed a robust physique, a healthy mind, a genial disposition, and a buoyant spirit of self-reliance. In his ancestry there was a mingling of Dutch, French, and New England blood. His father, Henry De Motte Frederic, was a descendant of the Dutch and French settlers of the Mohawk Valley, wherein the scene of the dead writer's earlier novels is laid.

Frederic, senior, was a decorator of furniture, but owing to the state of his health he was obliged to turn from that calling to some occupation that would keep him in the open air as much as possible. He succeeded in obtaining employment on a railroad, and was killed in an accident when Harold was two years old. The modest home of the Frederics was mortgaged, almost to its full value, and the widow bravely undertook the task of supporting her little family and lifting the mortgage. She established a dairy industry, and it was on a milk delivery wagon that young Harold served his first apprenticeship.

Before he reached his teens he was obliged to get out of bed at 4 o'clock in the morning, go to the cow stables, and make everything ready for the milkers, who followed him. After the milking had been done he would mount the wagon, and help deliver the milk to the customers in the town. Harold Frederic's many friends in recent years have often heard him relate how he was obliged to get up very early on cold Winter mornings to deliver milk to his customers before he could go to school. Occasionally, when detained on his "route," he would appear at school clad in his rough, milk-soiled garments, a circumstance, he used to say, that did not enhance his popularity with his fellow-pupils.

HIS EARLY STUDIES.

Although his early opportunities for obtaining an education were scant, young Frederic made the best of them. He had a natural fondness for acquiring knowledge of all sorts, and some time before he was able to go to school he had taught himself to read by learning the letters on a soap box in his mother's kitchen. He attended the public schools in Utica at intervals until he was fourteen years old, and such education as he acquired after that period was from observation and self-application to books of his own selection. Hale's "History of the United States" and Fox's "Book of Martyrs" were two of the first books that he read through.

When it became necessary for Frederic to seek employment away from home he applied to E. Prentiss Bailey for work in the office of The Utica Observer. He was taken on as an office boy, and after a while he developed considerable skill as a draughtsman. Subsequently he turned his attention to the retouching of photographic negatives, and in 1873 he went to Boston to pursue that calling. He was employed for several months in the studio of Allen & Rowell, in that city, and was highly successful in both an artistic and financial sense. He not only retouched all of the negatives for Allen & Rowell, but did a large amount of similar work for other firms in surrounding towns, for a while his earnings ranged from $30 to $90 a week, an extraordinary income for a lad of his age.

His eyes gave out under the strain after awhile and he was obliged to abandon this lucrative occupation. He returned to Utica, and having a natural taste for journalism, went to work as a reporter for The Utica Observer on a salary of $9 a week. It was about this time that he married. In 1880 he was one of the editors of The Utica Observer, and two years later—on Sept. 1, 1882—he became the editor of The Albany Evening Journal. Although the quality of editorial work was of a high character at that time, his connection with The Albany Journal was not of long duration. Differences concerning the policy of the paper arose, and Mr. Frederic withdrew, and for a while devoted himself to general literary work. His inclination was strongly toward pure literature.

CAREER IN LONDON.

It was in 1884 that Harold Frederic accepted the post of London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Although he went to London a stranger to persons and to journalistic methods there, he speedily established himself on solid ground, and from the start compelled recognition of his merit from those with whom he was thrown in contact. His broad-minded intelligence, energy, and honesty of purpose imparted a quality to his work which commanded respect and confidence. He made acquaintances rapidly and with discrimination. A large and commanding figure, dignified mien, and most agreeable manners, his was an effective and winning personality, and he was able to choose his associates and friends from among persons whom it was both a privilege and an advantage to know.

As the years passed Harold Frederic grew with his surroundings, and kept pace with current events. He extended his acquaintance socially and politically, and constantly strengthened his reputation as a correspondent by his unimpeachable integrity, his spirit of fairness, his accuracy of statement, and his uniformly high-principled point of view. He enjoyed the confidence of many men high in the political counsels of the different European nations, and his sources of information consequently were of the best.

Always a painstaking student of political conditions and events, Mr. Frederic acquired a remarkably comprehensive grasp of European politics. It may be truthfully said of him that no American ever mastered the complex Irish question more completely than did he. His relations with the real leaders of thought and action in Ireland for many years past were extensive and confidential. With the substantial growth of his own fame in literature, Harold Frederic's influence as a correspondent naturally increased in scope and effectiveness. Being able to discuss European topics from an intimate knowledge of the facts, his thoughtful treatment of the great social and political questions which have agitated Europe in recent years invariably commanded widespread attention and interest.

TWO MEMORABLE EVENTS.

Harold Frederic's career as the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES was marked by two memorable events. The first was his courageous tour of investigation through the cholera scourged regions of Southern France and Italy in the Summer of 1884. He personally visited Marseilles and Toulon at a time when a large proportion of the inhabitants of those districts who had not been stricken by the cholera were fleeing in terror. Prompted by a conscientious desire to learn exactly the nature and extent of an epidemic which was exciting two continents, Mr. Frederic went voluntarily among the disease stricken people and pursued his effective investigations without timidity or haste.

The information obtained by him and published in a series of letters to this newspaper was of exceptional importance and value. He made up a minute system of tables showing the extent and spread of the disease in France, Italy, and Spain, and his close observations enabled him to throw valuable light on the causes of the epidemic. To American readers his letters were reassuring, for he boldly proclaimed the doctrine that cholera need not be feared in communities where cleanliness was observed and where good systems of sewerage prevailed. Mr. Frederic drew some graphic pictures of the extent of the suffering in Marseilles and Toulon, and described effectively the devotion and heroism of the sisters of the religious orders.

Mr. Frederic's second notable exploit was his visit to Russia in 1891 for the purpose of probing the subject of the alleged persecution of the Jews. So thoroughly did he perform his mission and so strongly did he write, in his letters to THE NEW YORK TIMES, about the evils which he discovered, that subsequent visits to Russia on his part were practically interdicted. The records of what he saw in that country he characterized as "an indictment, more solemn, more sweeping, more terrible than exists in written language against any other people."

The Russia that he saw and described "was a Russia of dark and hopeless ignorance, of drunken incompetency, of frank and even smiling contempt for everything of thought and word and deed that we call honesty. I saw it in cottages, in fields, in churches, camps, ad market places—and everywhere, depressing as the picture was, it furnished the background of a whole race being hunted from its homes, despoiled of its possessions, hounded by the Cossack, and plundered by the tchinovnik, and all unpitied by any one."

In 1892 Mr. Frederic published the results of his observations in Russia in book form, with the title "The New Exodus: A Study of Israel in Russia."

Incidental to his varied and valuable work as the London correspondent of this newspaper from the Spring of 1884 to the time of his death, Mr. Frederic wrote many letters on special subjects. His elaborate account of the funeral of the Emperor Frederick in Berlin was one of the most widely-read accounts of that event. Subsequently he made a careful and interesting study of the character and public career of William II. of Germany under the head of "The Young Emperor." This analysis of the German Emperor was published in book form after its appearance in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN FICTION.

Mr. Frederic's busy pen has added to current fiction some of its best material in recent years. In 1887 Scribner's Magazine published in serial form his first novel, entitled "Seth's Brother's Wife." Since then he wrote and published the following books: "The Lawton Girl," 1890; "In the Valley," 1890; "The Return of the O'Mahony," "The New Exodus," 1892; "Copperhead," 1893; "Marsena, and Other Stories of the War," 1894; "Illumination," (known in this country as "The Damnation of Theron Ware,") 1896, and "March Hares," 1896. His story, "Gloria Mundi," which has been running as a serial in the Cosmopolitan Magazine, is soon to be issued in book form. One of the last things that Mr. Frederic did before his death was to revise the press sheets of this story. He also recently completed the manuscript of a new story, entitled "The Market Place," which is to be issued in the Spring by a New York publishing house.

"Seth's Brother's Wife" put Harold Frederick prominently before the world as a writer of fiction. His scene was the Mohawk Valley, and there was some remarkably fresh and vital characterization in the novel. In this and other stories he did for Central New York what Mary Wilkins, Sarah Orne Jewett, and many others have been doing for New England neighborhoods, Thomas Nelson Page and Richard Malcolm Johnston for the South. His descriptions of scenery, the rolling hills, the "broad, winding river" that "gently glides" in the old song, the farms and the frequently picturesque towns were of photographic accuracy, but touched also with a poet's fancy. Doubtless much in this and in some of his other tales of the Mohawk region had something of an autobiographical quality.

He could remember the tremulous excitement, the grimness, and the pathos of 1861, when countless young men left the farms and shops to die in the Virginia trenches and the Maryland fields, or to return home, blue-coated and bearded, to be renowned as heroes all the rest of their days. It is not more than fair to say that no other American romancer has surpassed Mr. Frederic in reflecting in fiction the spirit of patriotism that prevailed in Northern homes, in the field and shop, when Fort Sumter was fired upon. This note is sounded in many of his short stories, as well as in some of the novels that followed the success of "Seth's Brother's Wife."

HIS BEST NOVEL.

The work of fiction he will be best remembered by, however, has nothing to do with patriotism in war's alarms. The novel called in this country "The Damnation of Theron Ware" and in England "Illuminations" caused such a stir, when it was published in 1896, as few American novels have ever caused. It is a book which every one must read who wishes to hold his own in popular literary discussions. It was a "book of the year," and it is still a book widely read and much talked of.

The scene in this is still the neighborhood of the Mohawk, and doubtless among the personages there are counterparts of men and women the novelist knew well when he was a young journalist in Utica. But in its imaginative power, its analysis of human motive, its grasp of the secrets of character, and its cumulative force, this story outranks all his others, and places him among the foremost writers of English fiction in this hour. The book is full of the mystery of life and its irony. The protagonist is a poorly nurtured, ill-educated young Methodist minister, just married to a "nice" girl, and assigned by a cold-hearted conference to a poor station. He is a despicably mean, shallow fellow, this Theron Ware, false in his calling, his wife, and his friends, but he is put before us so truthfully and with such powerful art that the reader finds in him that touch of nature that makes the whole world kin. Every man can feel some sort of sympathy with Ware, however much he may despise him, because there is something of every man's nature in Frederic's.

Not quite so much as this may be said for any other character in the story, though the Church Debt Raisers, man and wife, are a most engaging pair and quite new to fiction, and Theron's faithful young wife is thoroughly human. The Irish-haired Irish American girl is, perhaps, a more fanciful personage, and the cultivated Romish priest and the scoffing man of science bear her good company. Doubtless at least two of these personages, however, were remotely founded on life. The influence of the trio upon weak, untrained, undeveloped Theron is what makes the book. "March Hares" and some of Mr. Frederic's later short stories deal with English life.

Although originally a man of perfect health, as well as splendid physique, Mr. Frederic's close application to literary pursuits began to develop serious physical conditions a year or so ago. His friends advised him that he was keeping his nervous system under too constant a strain, but his ambition seemed to be continually urging him on to still greater achievements. On the 12th of last August he suffered a stroke of partial paralysis, affecting his right side. He rallied slowly from the effects of that stroke, and up to the latter part of September it was necessary for him to have the aid of another person in moving about.

FRENCH PREMIER MAY RESIGN.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Matin says that the health of the Premier, M. Brisson, is such that he wishes to retire from the Cabinet, and is considering with the President the choice of his successor, who may possibly be M. Bourgeois, the present Minister of Education.

FOR CHEAPER OCEAN POSTAGE.

England Favors a Two-Cent Rate with This Country.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Inquiry made at the General Post Office here shows the postal authorities here know nothing officially of the report that the Third Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, Mr. John A. Merritt, will in his annual report this year recommend the reduction of ocean postage between the United States and Great Britain to 2 cents a half ounce, which would mean a great saving to business houses, on both sides of the Atlantic, having a large correspondence. The only information which has reached here was contained in cable dispatches announcing these facts. The officials of the British Post Office say the matter stands as follows:

"When a reduction of the postage between Great Britain and her colonies was decided upon, the idea of a similar arrangement with the United States was mooted and well received by the British authorities. But," they now add, "the only objection is that the United States may wish to make it a step for a similar reduction with other countries of the Postal Union, for which Great Britain is not yet prepared. 'But,' one of the British postal officials remarked, 'for such an arrangement with the United States, as the great English-speaking Nation having the closest commercial and social relations with us, we are quite ready.'"

Germany and the Vatican.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The North German Gazette says Baron von Rotenham, the German Minister to Sweden, has been chosen to represent Germany at the Vatican, in succession to Baron von Buelow, who was recalled.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IN TURKEY.

He and His Party Are Cheered by Thousands Everywhere.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—Emperor William furnished the staid Turks to-day with one of the most interesting days in the annals of their capital. The city was crowded, and the sightseeing and ceremonials would have exhausted a less enterprising potentate. Wherever he went he was greeted by throngs of cheering inhabitants.

Early this morning he proceeded to Eyout in the State caique, propelled by fourteen black oarsmen. He made a theatrical progress around the old walls, his suite accompanying him. In the meantime the Empress made an excursion to Mount Tchamlidja, on the Asiatic coast of the Bosporus.

Their Majesties returned to the Yildiz Kiosk at noon and gave a reception to the foreign envoys, after which they went on an excursion to the Upper Bosporus, dining with the Turkish Minister of Marine on board the Turkish imperial yacht Sultanieh. The Marine Band played during the banquet.

Then their Majesties boarded the German gunboat Loreley and returned to the Yildiz Kiosk. The German warships were brilliantly illuminated this evening, their outlines being traced by electric lights. It was the first display of the sort Constantinople had seen.

The exchange of souvenirs continues. Emperor William has presented the Sultan with busts of Emperor William I. and the late Empress Augusta. The Order of the Black Eagle has been bestowed upon the Grand Vizier. The Sultan has decorated all the members of the Kaiser's suite.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany were heartily cheered while driving to the German school yesterday. Their Majesties engaged in long conversations with the teachers and children, and made minute inquiries as to the progress of the school.

Emperor William remarked that there were a large number of foreign children in attendance at the school, and he said this demonstrated the "victorious force of Germanism." A number of songs, including the Turkish hymn, were sung.

The Emperor afterward drove through the streets, preceded and followed by two squadrons of cavalry, and accompanied by a numerous suite. The houses of all the German residents were festooned with evergreens and decorated with German and Turkish flags.

At the gala dinner given at the Yildiz Kiosk yesterday evening 120 covers were laid. The local newspapers publish sympathetic articles on the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Germany to Turkey, and assert that it will further consolidate the friendly relations between Turkey and Germany.

THE CHINESE EMPEROR FEEBLE.

The Physician Attached to the French Legation Examines Him.

PEKING, Oct. 18.—It was at the suggestion of the British Minister, Sir Claude M. Macdonald, that the Chinese Foreign Office requested the physician attached to the French Legation to examine the Emperor, the reason assigned for this step being that this physician was the only one officially attached to a legation.

The examination of the Emperor by a foreign doctor is a complete innovation. It has often been urged, but has always been refused by the Emperor himself, and the Dowager Empress has evidently taken this step for the purpose of silencing rumors as to the Emperor's condition.

The physician, who visited the Emperor this morning, made a minute examination of his Majesty in the presence of the Dowager Empress, Prince Ching, and a number of mandarins. Exact details as to the specific disease from which the Emperor is suffering were not obtainable. But he is weak and requires constant care. He is in no immediate danger, was cheerful, and showed the utmost deference to the Dowager Empress. The doctor promised to send his Majesty a prescription.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Globe this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Shanghai saying that Prince Henry of Prussia is returning to Peking in order to demand an audience of the Emperor.

The dispatch adds that an intimate friend of the reformed Kang-Yuwei, named Richard, a resident of Peking, in an interview has affirmed that, though the Emperor is not dead, he is in the greatest danger. Richard also urged immediate action to restore the Emperor to power, pointing out that there is now a unique opportunity for suppressing the Dowager Empress's faction, clearing the way for substantial progress, and for the re-establishment of British prestige.

RUSSIA HOLDS NIU-CHWANG.

A Regiment of Soldiers Occupies the Chinese Town's Forts.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from Shanghai to a London news agency says:

"A Russian regiment occupied the town of Niu-Chwang (Province of Leao-Tong) and the forts at the mouth of the River Liaou on Oct. 15, thus securing complete possession of Niu-Chwang. The native troops fled without making any opposition, under orders from the Empress Dowager and Li Hung Chang.

"A British gunboat was in the river at the time. Its non-resistance is regarded as the virtual British abandonment of the whole of Manchuria to the Russians and gives Russia an invaluable strategic position. Great Britain is certain to lose the Niu-Chwang trade, of which it has had 80 per cent."

An Uprising Feared at Hongkong.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Magistrate of the Si-Nan District, which includes most of the territory about to be annexed to Hongkong, has applied to the Canton Government for troops to suppress an anticipated uprising against the British occupation. Many inhabitants of Hongkong who were willing to bear arms have been enrolled.

CHEERS FOR THE ST. LOUIS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 19.—The American Line steamer St. Louis, Capt. Randle, which left New York on Oct. 12, arrived here this afternoon, and received a most hearty greeting, this being her first trip across the Atlantic as a passenger steamer since she entered the service of the United States Government as an auxiliary cruiser on the outbreak of the war with Spain.

American flags were flying from all the public buildings here, the church bells were rung, large crowds assembled on the quays, and the United States Consul, representatives of the American Line, and delegations from the various public bodies of Southampton met the steamer on board a tender. One of the delegations was from the Chamber of Commerce of Southampton, and its members were the bearers of a congratulatory address from the Chamber, which was read to Capt. Randle and his officers.

Swiss President Threatened.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Berne correspondent of The Standard says that M. Eugen Ruffy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, has received many threatening letters from Anarchists because of the stringent repressive measures that are being taken. The Swiss police are closely watching the President's house, which the Anarchists have threatened to burn, and he has been warned not to open any packages, as the police fear an attempt to injure him by explosives.

Mark Twain on Universal Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says: "Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) who has addressed a meeting of the Society of the Friends of Peace here, told them that he formerly doubted whether the world would ever be able to put a stop to war, but that the Czar had convinced and converted him. He spoke in English. The speech was not interpreted to the assembly, because the Government representative doubted that all Mr. Clemens said would bear translation."

Turkish Troops Leaving Crete.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Oct. 19.—The Turkish troops, with arms and baggage, started for Suda Bay this morning, where they will embark for Turkey. The merchant ships in the harbor have on board many families of officers and officials who are returning to Constantinople.

Death at Vienna from the Plague.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A special dispatch from Vienna says that an employe in the Bacteriological Department of Prof. Nothnagle's establishment died of the bubonic plague. The Professor, it is added, recently returned from Bombay and has been cultivating the bubonic plague bacillus for purposes of investigation.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. Harold Herman Baring, who is to marry Miss Marie Churchill in St. Thomas's Church on Monday afternoon next, will give a dinner of sixteen covers at Delmonico's this evening. Instead of the customary farewell bachelor dinner, Mr. Baring decided to make his farewell feast novel in character, and has asked as his guests not only his best man and ushers, but the wives of the married men among his ushers, namely Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Mrs. Sydney Smith, and Mrs. Stokes, as well as Mrs. Churchill, the wife of Mr. George Churchill, who is to be his best man; his sister, Miss Muriel Baring, who is to be maid of honor, and Mr. and Mrs. Churchill and Miss Heyl, the parents and aunt of his fiancée. This dinner will be a very elaborate one, and there will be an orchestra and some rarely beautiful floral decorations. Mr. Isaac Newton Stokes has been added by Mr. Baring to his list of ushers. Miss Churchill continues to receive handsome wedding presents. Her parents have given her a solid service of silver, and her uncle, Mr. Heyl, of Philadelphia, has sent her a diamond pin with a unique setting. Miss Churchill's gifts of silver are the most complete that have been received by any bride in many a day, and include everything possible for the house, in useful or ornamental articles. Her silver table service is exceptionally rich and varied in its articles. The honeymoon trip of Mr. and Mrs. Baring will be made in a private car, the use of which has been tendered by an old friend.

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Yesterday was one of varied sensations at Baltusrol, where the annual Autumn tea and reception, as well as the finals in the two days' open women's tournament, had been scheduled to take place. The heavy rain and gale of the morning made the playing of the tournament, as well as the holding of the reception, seem out of the question, and the managers of the club, several of whom had spent the preceding night at the clubhouse, decided to postpone the games, as well as the reception, until to-morrow and departed for the city. A little later Mrs. Shippen, Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, and Miss Willis and Miss Robinson, who were drawn for the semi-finals, appeared at the clubhouse costumed for wet weather, and announced their intention to play. They sent carriages for Mrs. Berg, who had been sent home with the idea that the tournament was postponed, and for Miss Van Boskerk and Miss Post, who had not arrived, and started to play. Miss Willis and Miss Robinson began their match at 11:30, and later on Miss Van Boskerk, who had meanwhile arrived, and Mrs. Ashmore, also started to play. There was telegraphing and telephoning between the club and the city and neighboring towns, there was racing and chasing, but despite all efforts on the part of the club officers to notify those who had been invited that the reception to-day had postponed until Friday, many of the guests, deceived by the sunshine of the afternoon, went out to the club. In fact, the storm mixed things up generally, and its inopportune arrival, especially after Tuesday evening's weather reports, which predicted a clear day, was most unfortunate.

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It is now announced that a supplementary women's golf match and a putting contest will be held on Friday at Baltusrol, and that the tea and reception announced for yesterday will be then given. Meanwhile the officers and members of the club are praying that Jupiter Pluvius will omit Northern New Jersey from his rounds, if he makes such, to-morrow.

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The wedding of the Rev. John Neilson Cammack, the rector of St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, L. I., and Miss Mary Adele Coles, a daughter of Mr. Charles F. Coles, will be celebrated at noon to-day in St. Paul's Church at Glen Cove. The bridegroom is a member of a family almost all of whose male members are in the Episcopal ministry, and the bride, through her father, is related to all the old Long Island families. The bridegroom's father and brother, the Rev. Frederick Cammack, of St. James's Church, Hartford, Conn., and the Rev. Arthur J. Cammack of Christ Church, New Haven, Conn., will perform the ceremony. The best man will be the Rev. L. Paddock, a vicar of the Pro-Cathedral in this city, and the ushers will be the Rev. Henry Pratt, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Dr. L. Hicks, Dr. W. E. Foster, and Messrs. Ward Dickson and W. L. Hicks. Miss Edna Yarrington will be the maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Cammack will live in the rectory at Glen Cove on their return from their honeymoon trip. Mr. Cammack has met with great success in his ministry at Glen Cove. One of his predecessors was the Rev. John Middleton.

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The engagement of Mr. John R. Ogden, Jr., son of Mr. John R. Ogden of Bartow, and Mrs. Horace Porter, the widow of the son of Gen. Horace Porter, which was announced yesterday, was a decided surprise. Mr. Ogden is the brother of Mrs. Edward N. Dickerson, and Mrs. Porter, who became a widow three years ago, recently returned from a visit to her husband's parents in Paris.

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Among the passengers on the Königen Luise, which arrived yesterday, not already noted, were Mr. Benjamin C. Porter, the portrait painter; Mrs. Porter, and their son, Master Sidney Porter. Mr. and Mrs. Porter have been abroad since the Spring, and were much missed at Newport last Summer. Mr. Porter has not been painting much of late, but it is understood has several important commissions to execute during the coming Winter.

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Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Harriman on the birth of a son, which happy event occurred in Providence, R. I., last week. Mrs. Harriman's mother, Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, arrived in Seattle on her return from the Klondike, as was stated in this column, last week, but did not reach Providence in time to welcome her grandchild at its birth. Mr. and Mrs. Harriman have taken a house in New York for the Winter, and Mrs. Hitchcock will probably join them later on.

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The postponement of the wedding of Mr. Benjamin Clarke Crocker and Miss Anna C. Hill, which was to have taken place in the Old South Church, Boston, yesterday, owing to Mr. Crocker's mind having suddenly failed, was a decided sensation in Boston. Miss Katharine Durand of this city was to have been one of the bridesmaids, and Messrs. Ogden Mills Bishop and Hamilton Hill Durand, also of New York, were to have been among the ushers. The bride was quite naturally prostrated by the shock, and Mr. Crocker has been taken to a sanitarium, where it is hoped he may recover with careful nursing. Sad as is the occurrence, the friends and relatives of the bride express themselves as thankful that Mr. Crocker's mental illness developed before the wedding took place.

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It is announced in Newport that Mr. Neilson Howard and Miss Rook, whose engagement was announced last year, will probably be married there in December. Mr. Howard's many friends in New York will be glad to know that the date for his wedding has been set, for his devotion to Miss Rook has been long and constant. Mr. Howard is a brother of Mr. Thomas Howard, who married Miss Daisy Post, a niece of Mrs. Frederic Vanderbilt.

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It now transpires that Miss Laura Williams of Chicago, the fiancée of Gen. Wesley Merritt, sailed with her brother, Mr. Norman Williams, Jr., on the Campania from this port last Saturday to join Gen. Merritt, who is to meet them at Liverpool. It is thought in Chicago that the wedding will take place either in England or France at an early day.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hays—Sanders.

The wedding of Miss Mary Noxon Sanders, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Sanders, and William Henry Hays, took place yesterday afternoon in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street. The bride's uncle, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, pastor of the church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Mrs. William S. Gould, the bride's sister, was the matron of honor. John Scott Browning, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, attended the latter as best man. The ushers were Robert H. Halsey, William S. Gould, John T. Williams, Jr., T. Harry Wickwire Charles Wickwire, Herbert Van Wagenen, William H. H. Myers, and J. H. Lauterbach. The bride wore white satin and a tulle veil, caught with lilies of the valley, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The matron of honor wore soft tan satin, with a black picture hat, and carried pink roses. A reception, at which several hundred guests were present, followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 53 East Fifty-third Street.

Pugh—O'Connor.

Miss Annair O'Connor of this city and Mr. Edward Lawrence Pugh, son of former Senator Pugh of Alabama, were married yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Neil McKinnon. The bride is the daughter of the late Senator O'Connor of South Carolina. Miss Delia O'Connor, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. Mr. J. M. Stevenson of Washington, D. C., was best man. The ushers were Messrs. Howard Martin, Frank O'Neill, Joseph W. Early, and H. Mallory. The bride wore the conventional gown of white satin, with tulle veil. She carried lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was gowned in pink silk. Her hat of the same shade flared back from her face, and was trimmed with ostrich tips. A reception followed at the home of the bride, 127 West Ninety-seventh Street.

Perry-Colyer.

George Duncan Perry and Miss Anna Westlake Colyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Colyer, of 680 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, were married last evening at the First Reformed Church, Seventh Avenue and Carroll Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. J. M. Farrar, pastor of the church, officiating. The bride's sister, Miss Hattie Colyer, was maid of honor, and Miss Hazel Colyer the flower girl. The bridesmaids were Miss Elsie Colyer, Miss Mabel Burton, Miss Helen Atwood, Miss Ella Young, Miss Edythe Zander, and Miss Florence Huff. Dr. Marcus C. Hankinson was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. William G. Edinburg, Edgar O. Shiebler, Joseph H. Colyer, Jr., Homer B. Mason, Clarence H. Day, and Oswald B. Strong. Master John Vanderveer and Master Russell Cooney were the pages. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents.

Schurman—Munro.

Miss Helen Isabella Munro, daughter of the late George Munro, was married yesterday afternoon at the home of her mother, 15 West Fifty-seventh Street, to George W. Schurman of this city. The bride, who was given away by her brother, George William Munro, wore a gown of white satin covered with lace, and a lace veil and orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, and wore as her only ornament a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, and was witnessed only by relatives and a few intimate friends. It was followed by a reception, which was largely attended. Mr. and Mrs. Schurman will live in this city.

Noyes—Neidlinger.

Alberta Neidlinger, daughter of William Neidlinger of Brooklyn, was married to Henry B. Noyes, Jr., of Mystic, Conn., at the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Tuesday night, the Rev. A. C. Dixon officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Isabelle Gordon. Miss Frances Biggs and Miss Helen Neidlinger were the flower girls. The best man was Charles Holmes of Mystic, Conn., and the ushers were Jerry Holmes and Clarence Noyes of Mystic and Charles Holmes and Will E. Mayer of Brooklyn. After the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's father. Mr. and Mrs. Noyes, on their return from a trip through the South, will reside at Mystic.

Spiegel-Silberberg.

Miss Blanche Silberberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried Silberberg of 79 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, was married yesterday afternoon to Alfred Spiegel of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin, at the residence of the bride's parents. The best man was Dr. S. Yankauer, and the maid of honor Miss Minnie Springer.

Eno—Labouisse.

SAUGATUCK, Conn., Oct. 19.—Henry Lane Eno, son of Dr. Henry C. Eno of Saugatuck, and grandson of the late Amos R. Eno of New York, was married here this afternoon to Miss Edith Marie Labouisse, daughter of Peter Labouisse of New Orleans.

The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. William P. Eno, by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel, New York. The bride, who was given away by her brother, was attired in white satin trimmed with point lace, and wore pearls and diamonds. Her attending maids were Miss Roberta Welford of Richmond and Miss Celeste Brillin of New Orleans. The best man was Walter Maynard of New York, and the ushers R. M. Stuart Wortley, Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, son of Rear Admiral Schley; Dr. John Solley, George Dominick, Auron Pinchot, and Millard Lapsley, all of New York.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served, among the guests being residents of New York, New Orleans, Richmond, Norwalk, Westport, and Saugatuck to the number of about 150. During its progress musical selections were rendered by an orchestra.

The gifts to the bride were handsome and numerous. She has been for a year or more residing in New York, occasionally visiting Mrs. Eno, her aunt, and has won favor socially. The bridegroom is a close friend of Admiral Schley, and during that officer's visit to Saugatuck last Summer was his almost constant companion.

The plans for the bridal trip have not been matured, but, it is understood, they may include a tour in Europe.

Simons—Neilson.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 19.—The wedding of Miss Helena Neilson of New Brunswick and Harriman N. Simons of New York City took place this afternoon in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. B. Joyce, rector of Christ Church. Charles Dewar Simons, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Bache Bleecker, Henry Simons, Harleston Simons, Dr. J. Livingston Morgan, C. Frg. Neilson, and Hamilton Conover. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Simons, and the bridesmaids were Miss Katherine Carpender, Miss Alice Carpender, Miss Frances Steevens, Miss Helen Williamson, Miss Mary Neilson, and Miss Mary Harriman. Mr. and Mrs. Simons have gone South on their wedding trip, and will make their their home in Elizabeth, N. J., on their return.

Hines—Breckinridge.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 19.—At 8 o'clock to-night, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Skillman, and in the same room where her mother was married a quarter of a century ago, Miss Mary Breckinridge, oldest daughter of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, was married to Ensign John F. Hines, United States Navy. The bride's sister, Miss Haysel, was the bridesmaid, and her brother, Lieut. Ethelbert Breckinridge, was the best man.

Weller—Warren.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—Miss Carolyn Warren was married this afternoon at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Samuel Karslake, 349 Clinton Avenue, to William A. Weller. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. David O. Mears. Mr. and Mrs. Weller, after the honeymoon tour, will reside in this city.

Cuyler—Baker.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—Miss Julia Stevens Baker of Princeton was married today to John Potter Cuyler of Baltimore at Trinity Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Lewis C. Baker, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Alfred C. Baker.

F. M. HOLAHAN A BENEDICT.

He Married Wininfred L. McCaull, an Actress and Daughter of the Late Col. McCaull, Three Weeks Ago.

The friends of Frank Maurice Holahan, son of President Maurice F. Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements, were surprised yesterday to learn that he had been married three weeks ago. A rumor was circulated that he had made a runaway match, but the fact was that the family had simply omitted to publish the marriage notice till after the return of the young couple from their wedding trip.

The bride was Miss Winifred Lavinia McCaull, an actress, and daughter of the late Col. John A. McCaull, who was well known as a comic opera manager. The ceremony took place on Sept. 28, in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Greensborough, N. C., where the bride lived. The Rev. Father Joseph Muller of Salisbury, N. C., an old friend of the bride, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Father Anthony, pastor of the church. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her uncle, Harry Martin. William Donald Carmichael attended Mr. Holahan as best man. The ushers were J. S. Michaux, Ralph Hill Graves of Chapel Hill, and Green P. Talbott of Danville, Va. A reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin followed the ceremony, and Mr. and Mrs. Holahan went to Washington and the Delaware Water Gap on their wedding trip.

At the time of the marriage Maurice F. Holahan was needed at the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, and his son, Hubert A. Holahan, who is also his private secretary, was obliged to be in the Board of Public Improvements office while his father was away. The latter was to have been his brother's best man, but in this way both were prevented from attending the wedding, though the bridegroom's mother and his sister, Miss Mae Holahan, were present.

The bride appeared on the stage as Winnie McCaull. She was at one time a member of Mr. Mansfield's company, and played with him through a complete répertoire, including "Beau Brummel," "A Parisian Romance," and "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde." Young Mr. Holahan is a lawyer, and is a graduate of the New York Law School. He and his bride are now living at the home of his parents, 137 East Fifty-third Street, but will shortly move to Harrison, N. Y.

MAURICE F. HOLAHAN ILL.

He Collapses at the Astor House from Overwork.

Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, collapsed after luncheon at the Astor House yesterday, shortly after noon, and had to be taken home in a carriage. He will be unable to go to his office to-day, but hopes to be ready for duty on Friday. The meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, which was to have been held yesterday afternoon, was postponed.

Mr. Holahan's attack was diagnosed as heart disease by Dr. Nelson of the Astor House, but is believed to be the immediate result of overwork. Mr. Holahan has been accustomed to get to his office before 9 A. M., and stay till after 5 P. M., and then spend most of his evenings in hard political work. Mr. Holahan was to have

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, an to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon PINKNEY WHITE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City, as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
CLARENCE CARY,
} Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00

LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice Pres. & Actg. Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasury.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT CO.
First Mtge. Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
DUE IN 1913.

In view of the default of the interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, owning or representing a large proportion of said issue, have consented to act as a committee, with a view to protecting the interests of all the bondholders, and invite deposits with the GUARANTY TRUST CO., corner Nassau and Cedar Sts., New York, which is now prepared to receive bonds and deliver receipts in exchange therefor.

J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
T. DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St.
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF
The National Linseed Oil Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the time for the deposit of stock of the National Linseed Oil Company with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK has been extended to such date as may be fixed hereafter by the Committee.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR,
JAMES H. ECKELS,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.
First Mtge. Trust Certificates
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Clarence H. Wildes & Co.,
36 WALL STREET.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Retsof Mining Co. Bonds
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market stagnant.

With one or two exceptions—and then there were special interferences—yesterday's Stock Exchange trading was the smallest of any day's volume this year. Only about 125,000 shares were dealt in throughout the day, even figuring many thousands of "half stocks" as full shares. The Street continues to devote much of its attention to political guessing, and most of the guessers insist on taking blue views regarding Congressional probabilities, making much of claims from free-silver quarters.

Meanwhile the market, yielding a little, shows no disposition to fall into anything like a panicky state. Among reasonable men the general feeling is that while the present is a good time to wait and abstain from security market activity, there is really no genuinely serious phase in the political situation any more than there is in business conditions. Thus while bear campaigning makes much noise, it scores few profitable results.

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Among men of most financial consequence there seems to be as general a determination as among lesser folk to keep out of the market pending election uncertainties. Such men do not seem at all to share in any apprehension that the cause of sound money is to suffer through this year's vote, but none the less there appears to be among them full agreement in the doctrine that it is wise for the immediate present to be waiters and watchers rather than market participants. This disposition halts the aspirations of a number of pools and syndicates at work in various parts of the market—in some such quarters in inducing liquidation processes.

Some of the more important leaders of the Street are even beginning to take vacations to last over the election interim. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, recently much away from the Street, will go abroad in November.

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Foreign interest in this market seems to have disappeared pretty thoroughly, there being neither buying nor selling for the European account in any consequential way. Sensational dispatches sent abroad forecasting the revival of Bryanism in this Fall's election do not so far seem to have been sufficiently impressive to induce either London or Berlin to sell American securities.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $5,000 3s, registered, at 105½; $12,500 do, coupon, at 105¾@105⅞; $2,520 do, small, at 105¾@105¼@105½; $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110¾, and $2,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127¾.

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In State securities, $15,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 78¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg..... ⅞ | Lake Erie & West...1
Am. Steel & Wire....2¾ | Lake Erie & W. pf..1¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.....2½ | Third Avenue.....2¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.. ½ | Tol. & Ohio Cent. pf.3

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil..... ½ | Hawaiian Sugar....2½
Am. Sugar Refs..... ⅝ | Inter. Paper Co.....1½
Am. Tobacco..... ⅞ | Met. St. Ry.....½
Canadian Pacific... ⅞ | Minn. Iron, r. sta. ½
Chi. & East. Ill.... 1¾ | N. Y. Air Brake...2½
Consol. Gas..... 1⅜ | Pacific Mail..... ½
Delaware & Hudson.1 | P., C., C. & St. L.pf. ½
Del., Lack. & West..1¼ | Reading 1st pf.....½
Denver & Rio G. pf.. ¾ | Southern Ry. pf.....⅝
Great North. pf..... ¾ | Union Pacific..... ½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Clev. & Can. 1st, t. r1½|C. & O. con. 5s, reg.1

Bonds Declined.

C., B. & Q. conv. 5s..1¼|C., B. & Q., Den. Un. Pac. coll.tr. 4½s.1¼| Div., 4s..... 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $139,069,503; balance, $10,293,020; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $912,932.

Money on call in London at 3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market quiet. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¼@$4.81½, for sixty days, $4.84¼@$4.84⅝ for demand, $4.84⅜@$4.84⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜, less 1-16, for long, and 5.22½, less 1-16, for short; reichsmarks at 94½ and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39 11-16 and 39⅞.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—10@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅜, to 8½. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 84⅝; Union Pacific preferred, ⅞, to 66⅝; Illinois Central, ¾, to 111¼; St. Paul, ½, to 110⅝; Erie first preferred, ½, to 34½; Pennsylvania, ½, to 60¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 56; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 77⅜; Atchison, ¼, to 18, and New York Central, ⅛, to 118½. Erie sold at 13. British consols declined ¼, to 109 1-16, for money, and 109 5-16, for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 102f and exchange on London was 25f 32½c.

SOME PULLMAN FIGURING.

Friends of Pullman's Palace Car have of late been quiet buyers of the stock, and its strength has come from continued purchasing of this sort. It is pointed out that, according to the company's statement, there is being earned on the entire present capital about 9.76 per cent. This does not include the recent heavy increases in earnings. Friends of the property are figuring that the new stock should sell around 150, inasmuch as it pays 6 per cent., with earnings largely in excess of this. And they also calculate that with it selling at 150, the present stock should be worth 225.

Semi-official intimations are to the effect that hereafter the Pullman dividend rate is likely to depend on earnings, and that no big surpluses will be allowed to accumulate as heretofore.

A 1,000 PER CENT. ASSESSMENT.

Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf stock sold yesterday at $1 per share, and holders now have the opportunity of figuring that they are assessed 1,000 per cent. on their stock's market value.

DENVER MINT RECEIPTS.

In the nine months of this year, which ended with Sept. 30, the Denver branch mint paid out $14,376,351 for gold, compared with the sum of $8,388,088 in the corresponding period of 1897. The gain for nine months footed up $5,998,263, or a fraction over 71 per cent. The monthly average for the period was $1,597,372. If the past ten days may be taken for a basis, the October business will reach $2,075,845, showing that the final quarter of the year is always the best in the Colorado gold districts. The weather is generally favorable, the roads in good order for hauling, and there is no excess of surface water to interfere with work.

For the first ten days of this month, closing at 4 P. M. Monday, the mint paid out for gold bars and retorts the sum of $691,948.66, compared with $423,831.68 in the corresponding portion of October, 1897. The gain thus shown reads $268,116.68, or in excess of 63 per cent.—Colorado Springs Gazette.

TOBACCO TRADE WARFARE.

Tobacco Trust lost about a point yesterday, closing at 113, after having sold as low as 112½. The trading in the stock was of the same listless character as that throughout the market and apparently was not in any way significant.

The probability of an extended tobacco trade war because of the collapse of the Continental Company scheme is admitted by Tobacco Trust insiders. The Trust yesterday made a heavy cut in prices—the first gun in what promises to be a big war in the plug tobacco trade.

Some weeks ago the Ligget & Meyers establishment cut plug prices about 10 per cent., and this cut at the time was not met by the other manufacturers nor by the Drummond Company. Now, however, the Trust's purchase of the Drummond concern having been entirely completed, there has been a cut of 10 per cent. under the Ligget & Meyers cut. The Trust has also offered premiums to all salesmen of wholesale tobacco dealers, and is adopting other war-like methods.

Tobacco trade authorities were yesterday shaking their heads and predicting general warfare between the plug manufacturers.

HEAVY WHEAT EXPORTS.

Wheat exports continue encouragingly large. Yesterday the total export business approximated something like 1,600,000 bushels. In grain circles the continued heavy demand for export is causing much enthusiasm, and there seems to be a general belief in the stability of the situation. Wheat was decidedly strong yesterday, the close for the December option in this city being 74½. There was no market in Chicago because of the Peace Jubilee. Last year at this time December wheat at Chicago was selling around 93 cents, and it was the heavy export demand that put it at that price. This year's December option is now selling around 66, and there is also an export demand that is steadily becoming more and more influential.

SUGAR TRUST INACTIVE.

Sugar Trust fluctuated within a range of a single point yesterday, selling no higher than 113¼ and no lower than 112¼. Its net change for the day was a fractional decline. Although the most active stock on the market, it had only 18,000 shares to its credit. There was some covering of the stock, and also some fresh short selling by traders. Practically the only development in Sugar's market situation was a decline in the borrowing rate from ⅛ to 1-32.

LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN.

Lake Erie and Western preferred was the sensational feature of yesterday's market, fluctuations in it being most erratic. Early in the day it made a sharp downward plunge of more than seven points, touching 53, the lowest price of the year. The drop came from further rumors that the dividend on the stock would be passed by the Directors at their meeting. Soon after noon, however, it was officially reported that the Directors had declared the regular quarterly 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock, and as a result the stock made a ten-point jump from its lowest, selling up to 63. It closed at 62, showing a net gain of 1¾ points for the day. Trading in the stock was, for it, unusually heavy, sales aggregating 4,300 shares.

The declaration of the regular dividend by Lake Erie and Western Directors was a disappointment in many quarters where it was figured that the dividends had not been earned, and where upon this figuring there has been more or less selling of the stock. Last August, when consolidation stories were going around, Lake Erie and Western preferred sold at 83. Barely a fortnight ago it sold around 73 or 74, from which there was a sharp drop to below 60. For several days past the stock has shown strength around 60 and 62. Yesterday's quick break and subsequent sharp rally were generally looked upon as an adroitly managed scoop.

Vice President and General Manager Bradbury yesterday submitted the following statement to Lake Erie and Western Directors:

When the sale of the company's second mortgage bonds was completed last Summer to liquidate bills payable and complete the purchase of certain securities, the entire floating debt of the company was funded. The balance sheet of Aug. 1 shows no floating debt whatever and $239,000 cash on hand.

Gross earnings for 9 months ending Sept. 30 were	$2,562,453
Operating expenses 7 months actual, August and September estimated	$1,529,667
Interest, taxes, and rentals	557,267
	2,086,934
Balance	$475,519
Dividends on preferred stock for three-quarters	444,000
Surplus	$31,519

NEW AIR BRAKE DIRECTORS.

Ex-Gov. R. P. Flower and Mr. Anthony N. Brady were yesterday elected Directors of the New York Air Brake Company. Among friends of the company this development is looked upon as highly significant. Messrs. Brady and Flower, through the Walker Company consolidation, recently went into the Westinghouse Electric Company, and in high circles their entrance now into the New York Air Brake Board is looked upon as indicative of the establishment of close relations between New York Air Brake and Westinghouse Air Brake Companies.

COAL STOCKS HEAVY.

The anthracite coal shares were soft yesterday, Delaware and Hudson dropping a point, Jersey Central selling down fractionally, and Reading first preferred also losing slightly. Lackawanna was the feature of the group. Sales of that stock were made at 140, a decline of more than 8 points from the last previous sale.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Retirement of Richard Olney from the Board of Directors of the Maine Central Railroad.

Meeting of Western Union's Directors, and election of T. F. Clark and M. T. Wilbur as Vice President and Treasurer, respectively, positions which they have been filling temporarily.

Decrease of $8,397 in surplus of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad for September, but increase of $162,444 since Jan. 1.

Election of R. P. Flower and Anthony N. Brady Directors of the New York Air Brake Company.

Increase of $9,408 in Indiana, Decatur and Western's surplus earnings for the year ended June 30.

Decision of Court of Appeals that the surplus of savings banks in New York State amounting to $100,000,000 is not taxable.

Increase of $23,949 in Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula's net earnings for September, but decrease of $60,408 since Jan. 1.

Statement from Chicago that banks there are loaning money abroad.

Annual meeting New York, New Haven and Hartford; old Board of Directors re-elected.

Announcement by Chairman Walker of the Atchison of the substantial completion of negotiations for the purchase of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad, giving the Atchison its long-desired entrance into San Francisco.

Private advices from Chicago that a local banking house has acquired control of the Sioux City and Northern and the Sioux City, O'Neill and Western Railways.

Indiana, Illinois and Iowa old stock stricken from the Stock Exchange lists, and application made to list the stock of the new consolidated company and $2,500,000 first mortgage bonds also.

Meeting of the stockholders of the Petersburg Railroad and Richmond and Petersburg to be held on Nov. 21 for the purpose of consolidating both companies.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in October showed increases:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	$6,144
Chesapeake & Ohio	17,231
Evansville & Terre Haute	768
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,900
Lake Erie & Western	4,319
Louisville & Nashville	35,535
Missouri Pacific	22,000
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1,559
Rio Grande Southern	1,429
St. Louis Southwestern	3,800
Southern Railway	31,160
Total increase, 11 roads	$127,845
Increase previously reported	366,478
Total increase, 24 roads	$494,323

The following showed decreases:

Central Branch, (Missouri Pacific)	$3,000
Chicago Great Western	6,374
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,376
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,321
Minneapolis & St. Louis	10,978
Toledo & Ohio Central	5,530
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10,673
Total decrease, 7 roads	$46,252
Decrease previously reported	64,200
Total decrease, 12 roads	$110,452
Net increase	$383,871

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	217	218½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	12	12¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	122	125
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	95	96
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	53	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio and Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26	26¾
Amsterdam preferred	64	65½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21½	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J. stock	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	126
Standard Gas pf	145	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	25	26
American Typefounders	63½	65
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Camps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	63¾	65
Glucose pf	108	108¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	40	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	88	90
Lorillard Company pf	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	92
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Distilling	19¾	20½
Standard Distilling pf	68	69
Standard Oil Trust	415½	416
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf	90	95
Wagner Car Company	164	166

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel	100	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	74	4¾
Iron Steamboat	2½	60
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	23
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 11-16d per ounce. Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¾c.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Anaconda sold at .55, 200 Best & Belcher at .17, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .06, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08, 300 Iron Silver at .70, 500 Ophir at .45, 500 Sierra Nevada at .75, and 500 Small Hopes at 1.05.

On the Mining Exchange, 14,000 Copper Rock sold at .007@.001, buyer 3; 4,000 Gold Magnet at .001¾@.002, buyer 3; 1,000 Justine at .02¾, 16,000 Rocky Mountain at .09@.09½, and 54,000 Sentinel at .004@.003¼.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.03	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.05	Kings, & Pem. I	.14
Best & Belcher	.13	La Crosse	.08
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.08	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia B. H.	.10	Mexican	.10
Chollar	.40	Ophir	.40
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.11
Com. Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	Plymouth Con	.08
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.05
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.65
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con	1.70
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con	.15
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.10

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Ophir	.40
Belcher	.05	Occidental	.65
Best & Belcher	.17	Plymouth	.10
Breece	.90	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Brunswick Con	.08	Potosi	.10
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.25
Chollar	.05	Quicksilver pf	3.50
Crown Point	.12	Savage	.05
Chrysolite	.06	Sierra Nevada	.66
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	Standard	1.70
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Small Hopes	1.05
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Union Consol	.10
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Utah	.05
Crescent	.03	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.45	Yellow Jacket	.10
Eureka Con	.20	Argentum Juanita	.19
Father De Smet	.12	Alamo	.02
Gould & Curry	.45	Anaconda	.41
Hale & Norcross	.75	Cripple Creek Con	.07
Homestake	50.00	Creede & Crip. Ck	.04
Horn Silver	1.10	Golden Fleece	.20
Iron Silver	.67	Isabella	.22
Julia Con	.01	Mollie Gibson	.21
Kingston & Pemb	.15	Mount Rosa	.16
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con	.08	Portland	1.30
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.10
Mexican	.10	Union	.18
Moulton	.15	Work	.07
Ontario	3.75		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Am. Flag	.04	Gold Coin C. Cr	1.35
Gold Magnet	.001½	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.65
Havana	.75	Garfield Con	.10½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.25
Pilgrim	.003½	Isabella	.25
Rocky Mountain	.08	Jefferson	.05¾
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02½
Waldorf	.02¼	Lillie	1.10
Alamo	.03	M. Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.52	Mount Rosa	.17½
Anchoria	.70	Old Gold	.004½
Crip. Cr. Con	.08	Sentinel	.003
Cannon Ball	.005	Union	.19
Copper Rock	.001½	Work	.06½
Elkton	1.01		

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 159.

$5,000 Little Falls and Dolgeville Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1921, (hypothecated,) 62.

$75,000 Galveston City Railroad Company second mortgage bonds, $18,000 lot.

132 shares National Citizens' Bank, $25 each, 125.

20 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 116.

50 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 93½.

$3,000 Oswego and Rome Railroad Company 5 per cent. gold guaranteed bonds, due 1915, 113¾.

$5,000 Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation 4 per cent. sinking fund bonds, interest guaranteed by the Beach Creek Railroad, 92½.

20 shares Consolidated Elevator Company of Duluth, common, $100 each, 19.

10 shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each, 70.

15 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 157½.

30 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 175½.

10 shares Farragut Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 100.

$500 Middlesex Banking Company first mortgage debenture, series R 70, due Jan. 1, 1904, 97¾.

The price at which the shares of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank sold, 93½, is 26½ less than the last quotation at a regular sale, July 9, 120. But after yesterday's sale par was bid on the curb for the stock.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week October	$152,043	$145,899	$118,825
From July 1	2,119,485	1,995,430	.....
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week Oct	$247,506	$230,373	$205,425
From July 1	3,496,826	3,373,539	2,983,016
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	...
2d week October	$116,044	$122,418	$103,267
From July 1	1,681,730	1,636,161	1,396,670
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
2d week October	$31,126	$39,502	$22,535
From July 1	446,109	389,713	374,486
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week October	$6,491	$7,812	$5,249
From July 1	104,188	105,371	.....
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week October	$27,262	$26,494	$21,234
From July 1	378,314	390,242	.....
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Oct	$18,546	$14,646	.....
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
2d week Oct	$74,812	$70,492	$66,875
From Jan. 1	2,705,131	2,685,708	2,649,080
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,985	2,956
2d week Oct	$465,870	$430,340	$444,815
From July 1	6,568,533	6,294,328	5,917,024
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	366	366	370
2d week Oct	$49,351	$60,329	$49,824
From July 1	664,308	712,447	636,055
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,990
2d week Oct	$607,000	$585,000	$455,000
From Jan. 1	20,248,250	18,553,158	16,786,000
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Oct	$23,000	$26,000	$16,000
From Jan. 1	1,027,879	871,876	576,000
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	334
2d week Oct	$20,787	$19,228	$18,590
From Jan. 1	693,522	709,885	672,193
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Oct	$8,914	$7,485	$8,428
From July 1	145,352	109,583	137,573
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
2d week Oct	$141,400	$137,600	$129,800
From July 1	1,580,855	1,472,514	.....
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,259	5,255	4,754
2d week Oct	$527,733	$496,573	$441,130
From July 1	7,151,909	6,266,416	5,423,481
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—	

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
107	110	10	Adams Express	108	108	108	108	.....
35⅝	36	400	American Cotton Oil..	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
29¼	30	10	American Malting Co..	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	.....
79¾	79⅞	220	Am. Malting Co. pf....	79¾	79¾	79⅝	79¾	+ ⅜
11¼	11⅝	350	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
112⅝	112½	17 900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	112⅝	113¼	112¼	112⅝	+ ⅛
107¼	108¼	304	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	107½	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
98	98	40	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	98	98	98	98	— ⅞
113	113¼	12,210	American Tobacco	113¼	113¼	112¼	113	— ⅞
116	125	70	American Tobacco pf..	116¼	116¼	115⅝	115⅝	.....
32½	33	1,810	Am. Steel & Wire Co..	30⅛	33	30	33	+2¾
89⅝	89¼	1,205	Am. Steel & W. Co. pf.	88½	88⅝	88½	88⅝	+ ¼
12¼	12½	220	At., T. & S. F.....	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
33½	33⅝	5,405	At., T. & S. F. pf....	33⅜	33¾	33⅜	33½	— ⅛
2¾	2⅞	1,508	Bay State Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
105	108	100	Boston Air Line pf....	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	.....
64	64⅜	1,210	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	64	64¼	63⅞	64¼	— ⅛
80	..	10	Bur., Cedar R. & Nor.	78	78	78	78	.....
52	53	200	Canada Southern	53	53	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
83⅜	82⅜	400	Canadian Pacific	82½	82½	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	21¾	270	Chesapeake & Ohio....	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	.....
114¼	114⅝	1,705	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	114⅜	114⅝	114	114⅝	— ⅛
53	54½	100	Chicago & East. Ill...	53	53	53	53	—1¼
104½	106½	45	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	106⅜	106⅜	106¾	106⅜	.....
13⅜	13⅞	2,140	Chicago Great West..	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	— ⅛
38¾	40½	275	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A..	39¼	40	39¼	40	— ⅞
107⅛	107¼	5,250	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	107⅛	107⅜	107	107¼	— ¼
160¼	160¾	538	Chi. Mil. & St. P. pf..	160¼	160¼	160¼	160¼	— ¼
130⅜	131	100	Chicago & Northw.....	130⅜	130¾	130⅜	130⅜	— ¼
176½	178	100	Chi. & Northw. pf....	177½	177½	177½	177½	+2½
100⅜	100⅞	1,140	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	100½	100¾	100⅜	100⅝	.....
8¼	9	8	Chi. Term. Trans....	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
33⅜	33¾	10	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	33½	33½	33½	33½	.....
44⅝	45	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	45	45	45	45	— ⅜
20½	21¼	20	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	.....
3½	3¾	18	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
172	173½	150	Consolidated Gas	172½	172½	172¼	172½	—1⅝
87½	91	2	Consolidated Ice pf....	87	87	87	87	.....
102	102¼	1,618	Delaware & Hudson...	102	102	101½	102	—1
141	149	590	Del., Lack. & West...	140	140	140	140	—8¼
53⅝	54	715	Denver & R. G. pf....	54	54	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅝
124½	..	175	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	125	125	125	125	+ ½
12½	12¾	100	Erie	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
29⅜	29¾	1,068	Fed. Steel, when iss..	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
70⅜	70¾	877	Fed. Steel pf., wh'n iss.	69⅜	70⅜	69¾	70⅜	+ ⅛
138	138½	371	Great Northern pf....	138½	138½	138	138	— ¼
43¾	44	200	Hawaiian Sugar	41⅝	41⅝	41½	41½	—2½
55¼	..	25	Homestake	60	60	60	60	.....
108¾	108¾	100	Illinois Central	108⅜	108¾	108¾	108⅝	.....
92	..	23	Ill. Steel Co., r., std.	91⅜	91¾	91⅜	91⅝	.....
52½	53	1,250	International Paper ..	53¾	53¾	52	52¼	—1½
86	87	50	Int. Paper pf.....	86	86	86	86	.....
16⅞	17	20	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	.....
47	48	5	Laclede Gas	47½	47½	47½	47½	.....
15	15¼	455	Lake Erie & West.....	13½	15½	13½	15½	+1
62	62½	4,430	Lake Erie & West. pf.	59	63	53	62	+1⅜
54¼	54⅝	3,320	Louisville & Nashville.	54¼	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	— ⅜
95½	95⅜	9 600	Manhattan Con	95¼	95⅞	94⅜	95½	+ ¼
158⅞	159	5,183	Metropolitan St. Ry...	160	160	158½	159	—1½
105½	107½	10	Michigan Central	105½	105½	105½	105½	.....
10	11	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	10	10	10	10	.....
24	27	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	23	23	23	23	.....
90	91½	35	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	90	90¼	90¼	.....
125¼	126	100	Minn., Iron, r., std..	126	123	126	126	— ½
10¼	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	10½	10¾	10½	10½	.....
30¼	30¾	550	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
32⅜	32¼	800	Missouri Pacific	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
32¼	32½	370	National Biscuit Co....	32½	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅜
96¾	97	2	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	97	97	97	97	.....
3	3¼	250	National Linseed Oil..	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
35	43	100	New Central Coal	40	40	40	40	.....
85	86	100	New Jersey Central...	85	85	85	85	— ⅞
103¼	105	688	New York Air Brake..	104	104	102	102½	—2½
115½	115¾	1,625	New York Central	115½	115½	115	115½	+ ⅜
190	192	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	.....
11	13	7	Norfolk & West.....	11	11	11	11	.....
25	49½	25	Norfolk & West. pf....	50	50	50	50	.....
6¼	9	200	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	39¾	8,128	Northern Pacific	39⅝	39⅞	39½	39¾	— ⅜
74¾	75	1,080	Northern Pacific pf....	75	75	74¾	75	— ⅛
..	..	152	Omaha & St. Louis....	7	10	7	10	.....
14⅞	15	100	Ontario & Western...	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
52½	55	20	Oregon R. & Nav.....	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅛
32¼	32¼	1,940	Pacific Mail	32½	32¾	32	32⅜	— ⅛
117¼	117⅝	520	Pennsylvania R. R....	117⅝	117⅞	117⅜	117⅞	+ ⅛
102½	103	•2,742	People's Gas, Chicago.	102½	102⅝	101⅞	102⅜	— ¼
42⅜	46	100	P., C., C. & St. L....	43	43	43	43	.....
65¼	66½	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	66	66	66	66	— ½
196	197½	328	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	197¾	197¾	197	197	.....
5¾	8	100	Quicksilver pf.....	6	6	6	6	.....
16¼	16⅝	530	Reading	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
38½	38⅝	1,090	Reading 1st pf.....	38⅝	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
18	18⅝	50	Reading 2d pf.....	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	.....
55⅛	58	10	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	57½	57½	57½	57½	.....
29⅜	30¼	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	.....
22¼	23¼	200	Southern Pacific	22¾	23	22¾	23	— ⅛
8⅜	8⅜	1,065	Southern Railway ...	8½	8½	8½	8⅜	— ¼
33⅜	33¾	4,128	Southern Railway pf..	33¾	33¾	33⅝	33⅜	— ¼
26⅞	27	10	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	26½	26½	26½	26½	.....
13¼	13¾	296	Texas Pacific	13	13	13	13	— ¼
153½	155	375	Third Avenue	151	153½	151	153½	+2½
40	50	100	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	48	48	48	48	+3
32	32¼	5,735	Union Pacific	32⅛	32¼	32	32	— ½
..	..	310	Union Pacific pf.....	65	65	65	65	— ⅜
63¼	63⅝	3,765	U. P. pf., ex div.....	63½	63⅝	63¼	63¼	— ⅜
1	1⅛	2,878	U. P., D. & G., r.....	1⅜	1⅜	1	1	— ⅛
63¼	64	660	U. S. Leather pf.....	63⅜	64	63⅜	63⅜	.....
37⅝	38	1,365	United States Rubber.	37¼	38	37⅜	37⅜	— ¼
100⅜	101¼	17	U. S. Rubber pf.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅜
19½	19⅝	125	Wabash pf.....	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	.....
..	94⅜	200	West Chicago Street..	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	.....
91	91¼	440	Western Union Tel....	91	91	91	91	— ¼
3⅜	3⅝	160	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Sales.....		129,994						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s 1,000 ..... 101½
At. T & S F adjst 4s 1,000 ..... 71¾ 16,000 ..... 71½ 500 ..... 71⅝ 2,000 ..... 71½ 1,000 ..... 71¼ 3,000 ..... 71⅜
Gen 4s 20,000 ..... 93⅜ 500 ..... 93½ 7,000 ..... 93⅞ 2,000 ..... 93⅜ 500 ..... 94 25,000 ..... 93⅜ 8,000 ..... 93⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch 2,000 112
B & O 3½s, when issued 50,000 ..... 95¾ 5,000 ..... 95⅞
B & O 4s, when issued 50,000 ..... 93⅝
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs 3,000 90
Brooklyn R T 5s 1,000 104
Canada So 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 109¾ 8,000 ..... 109⅝
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 30,000 ..... 89½
Cent of N J gen 5s 1,000 ..... 114 1,000 ..... 113⅞
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 5,000 ..... 84⅝ 47,000 85
Ches & Ohio con 5s 1,000 ..... 117 Registered 3,000 116
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 4,000 ..... 113¾
Chi, B & Q con 7s 10,000 ..... 116¼
Chi, B & Q, Den Div 4s 1,000 ..... 102 Nebraska ext 4s 9,000 ..... 103¼
Chi & Ill gen 5s 2,000 108
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A 6,000 ..... 105⅞ 2,000 106
Chi, M & St P gold 7s 10,000 ..... 159¾
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 10,000 ..... 104½
Chi Term Trans 4s 27,000 ..... 89¾
Col & Ninth Av 1st 7,000 ..... 121½
Den & Rio Grande 4s 13,000 ..... 97¼
Den & R G Imp 5s 1,000 96
Total sales..... 129,994

Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs 1,000	70	Oregon R & N 4s 9,000	93¾
Detroit City Gas 5s 7,000	93¾	3,000	99½
Erie gen lien 4s 64,000	70	Oregon S L Inc A 5s 30,000	75
Erie 4s prior bonds 5,000	90¼	Inc B & col trust 5,000c	56
64,000	90	5,000	56
Ft W & D C 1st 1,000	74¾	Penn Cos gtd 4½s 9,000	114½
H & Tex Cent G M 4s 10,000	85½	P, C & St L 4½s, Series B 5,000	111½
Int & Gt Nor 1st 2,000	123	Reading Co gen 4s 25,000	81
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge 1,000	87	Rio Grande West 1st 10,000	87¾
5,000s20F	87	1,000	87½
L S & M So Div bonds 11,000	102¼	Rome & Wat cons 5,000	125
L S & M So 1st reg 2,000	105¾	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 6,000	96⅞
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st 1,000	121½	35,000	96½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s 23,000	90½	St L S F gen 5s 10,000	105
Met St Ry gen 5s 20,000	113⅞	St L S W 2d inc 5,000	31
Met St Ry gen 5s 100,000	113¾	St P & Sioux City 1st 4,000	130¾
Manh Elev 1st 4s 1,000	78½	San An & Ar Pass 4s 9,000	67⅝
Minn & St L con 5s 12,000s20F	108¾	1,000	67¾
Mo, K & East 1st 4,000	100	So Pac of N M 1st 10,000	109⅝
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 19,000	88¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s 66,000	97½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 5,000s10F	104¾	15,000	97⅜
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s 10,000	94½	Tex & Pac 2d inc 10,000	45
20,000	94⅜	Third Avenue 1st 5s 6,000	125
N Y, C & St L 4s 47,000	104⅞	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs 5,000	91½
N Y & Harl 1st reg 2,000	108	Union Pacific 4s 18,000	99½
Norf & W Ry con 4s 500	83¾	500	99
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 8,000	83	3,000	99¼
10,000	100⅝	500	99¾
10,000	100⅝	26,000	99¼
10,000	100⅞	Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs 3,000	58¼
25,000	100⅝	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 25,000	77
90,000	100⅞	5,000	76¾
5,000	100⅝	Wabash 1st 5s 10,000	113½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 35,000	66¾	4,000	113¾
5,000	66⅝	Wabash 2d 5s 17,000	88
15,000	66⅜	12,000	88⅛
10,000	66½	2,000	88¾
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 8,000	101⅜	West Union col tr 5s 21,000	111½
Oregon R & N 1st 7,000	114	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs. 10,000	59
Oregon Short Line 6s 1,000	127½	10,000	58¾
Oregon S L 1st con 5s 2,000	106½	1,000	59
		$1,460,000	

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotatio ns for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1901.....	90	..	Col. Midland pf....	14	16	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
3s, r., 1918.....	105¼	105¼	Col. & H. C. & I..	4½	5½	2d pf.....	30	34
3s, c., 1918.....	105¾	105¾	C., H. V. & T. pf.		24	Norfolk So.....	55	66
3s, 1918, small....	105¼	106¼	Consol. Coal.....	46	48	Ont. Mining.....	4⅝	6½
4s, r., 1907.....	110⅞	111⅜	Consol. Ice.....	46¾	48	Ore. R. & N. pf...	73	76
4s, c., 1907.....	111⅛	112	D. M. & Ft. D....	14	16	Ore. Short Line...	28	30
4s, r., 1925.....	126⅝	127⅝	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80		Pacific Coast.....	44½	46
4s, c., 1925.....	127¾	128½	Eighth Avenue....	360		Pac. Coast 1st pf..	80	83
5s, r., 1904.....	111⅞	112¾	Erie 1st pf.....	32	33	Pac. Coast 2d pf...	60½	63
5s, c., 1904.....	113	114	Erie 2d pf.....	16½	17½	Penn. Coal.....	325	..
Currency 6s, 1899.	102¼	..	Ev. & T. H.....	32	33	Peo., Dec. & Ev...	1	1½
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	102	..	Ev. & T. H. pf....	58	62	Peo. & Eastern....	3½	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s....	117½	..	Ft. W. & R. G....	12	15	P., Ft. W. & C....	170	..
			Gen. Electric, new	78	79	Pittsburg Coal pf.	91½	12
Alb. & Sus.....	180	220	Green Bay & W..	30	50	Quicksilver	1½	2
American Coal....	118	120	H. B. Claflin.....	89½	98	Rens. & Saratoga.	185	..
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	84⅜	85½	Harlem	353		Rome, W. & O....	126	..
Am. Dist. Tel.....	..	40	Ill. Cent. l. l.....	92	100	•Rio Grande W....	27	29½
Am. Express.....	130	185	Iowa Central.....	8½	9	•Rio G. W. pf....	65	67½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf...	33½	34¼	Iowa Central pf...	33	34	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl..	6	7
Ann Arbor.....	11	12	Jolie & Chicago..	160	..	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.....	17	21
Ann Arbor pf.....	34½	35½	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7½
Balt & Ohio, all in. paid	44	44⅜	Keokuk & D. M..	3	4	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.....	63	63½
B. & O., when is'd	30	32	K. & D. M. pf....	13	15	St. L. S. W.....	4⅝	5
B. & O. pf., w. i..	67	69	Keokuk & West..	29	32	St. L. S. W. pf....	11	11½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5½	6½	Kingston & Pem..	3	5	St. P. & Duluth..	21	22
B'klyn Union Gas.	122½	125	Lake Shore.....	190¼	193	St. P. & D. pf....	47	55
Brunswick City...	7½	8½	Laclede Gas pf....	91	93	St. P., M. & M....	171	176
Buff., R. & P....	30	33	Lehigh Valley....	119	120	St. P. & Omaha...	78½	80
Buff., R. & P. pf...	75	80	Lehigh & Hud. R.	120	..	St. P. & O. pf....	157	..
Central Pacific....	24½	25⅛	Long Island.....	45	52	Sil. bullion certfs..	60¼	61
Chi. & Alton.....	152	..	Mahanoy Coal....	1	5	Sixth Avenue.....	200	..
Chi. & Alton pf...	170	..	Mex. Nat. certfs..	½	1	Standard R. & T..	6	6¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	26¼	28½	Minn. & St. L....	26½	28	Syracuse	58	60½
Chi. Gt. W., deb..	70	73	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	60½	T. P. Land Trust.	6	7½
Chi., Ind. & L....	7½	8	Mobile & Ohio....	27	28¾	Tol. & O. C.....	..	28
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	27½	28	Morris & Essex...	175	..	Tol., Peo. & West.	..	20
C., C., C. & St. L.	39¾	40	National Lead....	31¾	32	Twin City R. T...	26	30
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	85	88	Nat. Lead pf.....	107½	112	U. S. Express....	40	44
Clev., L. & W....	168¾	17	Nat. Starch.....	5	7½	U. S. Leather.....	6	6¼
Cleve. & Pitts....	169	..	Nat. St. 1st pf....	90	95	U. S. Rubber.....	7	7½
Col. C. & I. Dev...	⅜	⅝	Nat. St. 2d pf...	15	20	Wells-F. Express.	120	125
Col. Midland.....	5	6½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	60	80	W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid.....	17¼	19

•Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
14 450	Am. Sugar Ref.	113	113⅝	112¼	112¼
1,490	Am. Tobacco	113½	113½	112¼	113⅛
20	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝
30	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
200	Bay State Gas..	2	2¼	2	2
390	Brook. R. T.	62⅞	64¼	62¾	64½
2,350	Chi., B. & Q.	114½	114⅞	113⅝	114⅞
2,230	C., M. & St. P.	107¼	107½	107	107⅜
140	Chi., R. I. & P.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
50	Chi. Gt. West.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
10	Cent. of N. J.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
10	Del. & Hudson	102	102	102	102
310	Louis. & Nash.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
2,000	Manhattan	94¾	95⅛	94¾	95⅛
20	Mo. Pacific	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜
2,890	Nor. Pacific	39¾	40	39½	39⅞
80	Nor. Pacific pf.	75	75	75	75
1,450	People's Gas	102⅜	102⅝	102	102½
280	Reading 1st pf.	38¾	39	38½	38⅞
10	Southern pf	33¾	33⅝	33¾	33¾
110	Union Pacific	32	32¼	32	32¼
290	Union Pac. pf.	63⅝	63½	63¼	63½
100	U. P., D. & G.	12	12	12	12
10	Wabash pf	20¼	20¼	20½	20½
30	Western Union.	90⅞	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
28,960					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S.F., adj.	77½	77½	77½	77½
10,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	85	85	85	85
10,000	U.P., D. & G.1st.	77	77	77	77
30,000	Wis. C. 1st t. r.	59	59	58¾	58¾
$70,000					

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.05 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.32
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05½
Lard, prime	5.35
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.22½

COTTON.

Although showing a slight net decline, yesterday's cotton market was far from satisfactory to either bulls or bears. Trading was at no time particularly active, and the lower figures scored were due to an absence of buyers rather than to a predominance of sellers. The opening was quite with prices 2 to 3 points lower. After further easing off 2 to 3 points, the pit was practically turned over to the scalping element, and for the rest of the session fluctuations were exceptionally narrow. The market for futures closed steady, at a net loss of 3 to 5 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.19@5.20
November	5.23	5.23	5.20	5.20@5.21
December	5.28	5.28	5.27	5.26@5.27
January	5.34	5.34	5.30	5.30@5.31
February	5.35	5.36	5.35	5.35@5.36
March	5.42	5.42	5.39	5.39@5.40
April	5.44	5.44	5.44	5.44@5.45
May	5.51	5.51	5.48	5.48@5.49
June	5.53	5.53	5.52	5.52@5.53
July	....	....	....	5.55@5.57
August	5.61	5.61	5.59	5.58@5.60

Spot cotton in the local market yesterday closed quiet, with prices unchanged on the basis of 5 7-16c for middling upland and 5 11-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 5 63-16c and 5 7-16c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile, 4⅞c; Savannah, 4¾c; Charleston, 4 13-16c; Wilmington, 5c; Norfolk, 5¼c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5¼c; Cincinnati, 5½c; Houston, 5 1-16c; Galveston, 5c, 1-16c decline; New Orleans, 4 15-16c, 1-16c decline; Memphis, 5c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total yesterday	14,959	.....	26,500
Thus far this week	61,682	950	77,950
Since Sept. 1	480,109	59,984	315,888

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.—Middling upland, 3 3-32d; January-February, 263s; February-March, 263½d; March-April, 3s; April-May, 301b; May-June, 302s; June-July, 303s; July-August, 303½d; August-September, 304b; September-October, 283½s; October-November, 262½d; December-January, 262½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat— December	73 9-16	74½	73 7-16	74½
May	72	72⅝	71¾	72⅝
Corn— December	37⅝	38⅞	37⅝	38⅜
May	39 11-16	40¼	39 11-16	40¼
Lard— October	..	..	—	$5.37

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The export developments yesterday proved to be a surprise even to the most enthusiastic bull trader. Up to the close of Change 225 loads had been reported, New York furnishing 135 loads and Baltimore 90 loads, representing one of the heaviest day's transactions on record. The effect on prices was very substantial, but not so extraordinary as during the excitement attending the latter boom last year. December here advanced 1½d for the day, and the May option, although holding back persistently until the last hour, made a final spurt which placed last sales 1⅜c above the previous day's close.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 19.—October, 65½c; December, 64¼c; May, 66@66¼c; No. 1 hard, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c.

DULUTH, Oct. 19.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 63c; October, 63c; December, 67c; May, 67¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2, 65c.

Corn.

There was a fairly active trade all day yesterday at advancing prices, for which strong cables, a good export demand, and continued unfavorable crop reports were responsible. Liverpool closed ¾d higher, and our market ⅞@1c above the previous day. Interior receipts this week are 1,000,000 bushels less than last. The export business amounted to 90 loads, all ports. No. 2 corn closed, 39½c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 28¼c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 30¼c; No. 3 white, 29c; track, mixed, 28@30c; track, white, 29@34c; No. 2 white, clips, 30½c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 57c bid, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 52½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 52c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots. BARLEY—Feeding, 38½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 46

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

Tophet, the Pride of Park Row, Finally Comes in First.

SIR WALTER AGAIN A WINNER

In the Steeplechase Baby Bill Should Have Been Second—He Was Beaten and Dayton Was Suspended.

There was joy along Park Row last night, for almost every habitue of that busy thoroughfare—clerks, Post Office officials, and others who feed daily on beef and beans—had been repaid for the long wait they have had since the racing season opened for the annual coup with the "beef an', draw-one" horse. Tophet, John Meehan's two-year-old, had at last, after many disappointments, won a race, and as soon as the news flashed over the wire and was made known to the anxious ones in the poolrooms there was a rush to the "beanery," and orders of "beef an'" were uttered with the careless abandon shown by millionaires. Tophet had won the maiden two-year-old race, and even though he had cost the bean-eaters many a dollar the numerous times he was among the "also rans" during the season, all were recouped yesterday.

There were no stake races on yesterday's card, so high-class racing was not looked for, nor would the track have permitted much good sport, for it was almost as sloppy as a duck pond. The footing was dangerous, especially for the steeplechasers, but only one of them—Widower—came to grief, and luckily his jockey was not injured. An incident in the race cost some of the bettors a lot of money that they should not have lost, and incidentally caused the steeplechase Stewards to suspend from riding for the balance of the year Dayton, who had the mount on Baby Bill. Frontiersman led all the way and won easily enough, and Baby Bill seemed to have an equally sure thing of the place. But whether it was from overconfidence or not, Dayton pulled Baby Bill up to a walk, and Trayella, coming fast at the end, nipped him out by a head for the place. There was a howl of rage from Baby Bill's backers, and they greeted with glee after the race the news of Dayton's suspension.

Old Sir Walter added another to his string of recent victories when he beat Macy in the mile and an eighth handicap. He won rather handily after leading most of the way, but Clayton took no chances with him and was driving him unnecessarily at the end.

The all-aged handicap proved to be an easy thing for Cormorant, who, after he had delayed the start for half an hour, during which time Fleeting Gold threw her jockey, was left at the post. But a small matter like that made no difference to Cormorant yesterday, for he ran them ten lengths out of the race into first place before an eighth of a mile had been run. He kept going and won easily by a length and a half.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward, for non-winners of a steeplechase in 1898, at 5 pounds under the scale. By subscription of $10 each, to the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. About two miles. Time—4:07.

1—Frontiersman, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 3 years, by Pontiac-Giroffe, 132 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(Cochrane)
2—Trayella, F. L. Parker's ch. g., 4, 140, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clark)
3—Baby Bill, L. Waterbury's ch. g., aged, 158, 6 to 1.....(Dayton)

Riller, 143, 20 to 1, (Anderson,) and *Widower, 132, 4 to 1, (Barry,) also ran.

*Fell.

Won in a canter by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $500 at weights, one to carry 115 pounds, fillies 112, non-winners of $1,000 allowed 10 pounds. The distance is three-quarters of a mile, and the entries close today at 2 P. M.

Handicapper Vosburgh has assigned the following weights for the Morris Park Handicap, at two and a quarter miles, to be run on Saturday over the Withers Course:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Ben Holladay	138	Joe Miller	102
Senator Bland	122	Sir Vassar	100
Don de Oro	120	Shillalah	100
Bannock	113	Thomas Cat	97
Judge Denny	112	Whistling Con	94
Goodrich	112	Jefferson	94
Dutch Skater	108	Twinkler	92
Sailor King	108	Decanter	90
Ben Eder	104	Latson	84

Morris Park Handicap Weights.

The fourth race, announced for to-morrow by the Westchester Racing Association, at two miles over the Withers Course, failed to fill, and a race for two-year-olds is announced to take its place. Colts will carry 115 pounds, fillies 112, non-winners of $1,000 allowed 10 pounds. The distance is three-quarters of a mile, and the entries close today at 2 P. M.

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TOD SLOANE COMING HOME.

The Wizard of the British Turf Closing Up His Work.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Tod Sloane returns to the United States at the end of next week, after riding the Prince of Wales's four-year-old filly Nunsuch in the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes at the Houghton meeting, on Wednesday next, Oct. 26, which has made Nunsuch the favorite.

Sloane is persuading Morlington Caimon, the English jockey, to accompany him to America.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB PLANS.

Grounds Will Be Beautified and House May Be Enlarged.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Atlantic Yacht Club, held on Monday, the House Committee was authorized to expend about $7,000 and have the grounds around the house at Sea Gate artistically laid out. The plans which the House Committee have accepted call for fancy bricks and flower beds, with a small hedge around the outside of the grounds. Work will begin on this at once.

The Trustees also decided to have a boiler and heating plant put in the clubhouse to warm the café, dining room, and servants' quarters. The question of enlarging the house was also discussed, and plans were submitted. It was suggested to build an addition to the south end of the house. In this extension the café and billiard room are to be put, and the present billiard room is to be added to the dining room. It was decided to wait until the house is closed before doing anything on this matter. It is probable, though, that the changes will be made before the opening of next season.

LATHAM THE TENNIS CHAMPION.

He Defeats Pettit of Boston on the Brighton Court.

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 19.—Latham of Manchester won the tennis championship to-day, defeating Pettit of Boston, Mass. Latham to-day won three sets to love, thus winning the championship by seven sets to love.

Latham won the first set by 6—2, the second by 6—5, and the third by 6—2. The galleries overlooking the court were crowded with spectators, who enthusiastically cheered the victory of Latham. The British player quite outclassed his opponent.

GOLF AT HOT SPRINGS, VA.

Fenn and Findlay Lower Records at the Annual Tournament.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 19.—The Virginia Hot Springs annual golf tournament opened to-day under favorable conditions. There were forty entries, sixteen of whom qualified. Their scores follow:

Class A—Clarence Moore, Chevy Chase Club, 176; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood Club, 182; C. B. Knapp, Hot Springs Club, 185; F. C. Beach, Meadow Brook Club, 192; W. S. Stuart, Knollwood Country Club, 192; J. F. Leach, Chevy Chase Club, 197; James J. O'Donohue, Hollywood Club, 203; Dr. C. Brandt, Hot Springs Club, 207.

Class B.—Mr. Warden, Philadelphia Country Club, 208; Bland Ballard, Louisville Golf Club, 209; Cecil Barrett, Newport Golf Club, 213; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati Golf Club, 213; C. D. Allen, Chicago Golf Club, 216; E. L. Young, Detroit Golf Club, 223. Fred Sterry, Hot Springs Golf Club, 232; E. W. Humphreys, Shinnecock Golf Club, 235; James E. Cunningham, Ardsley Golf Club, 237; E. H. Mullen, Wheaton Golf Club, 247; H. B. Day, Dyker Meadow Golf Club, 252; G. H. Russell, Marine and Field Club, 261; L. M. McCormick, Onwentsia Golf Club, 266; C. H. Howell, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 273; Dr. F. W. Mann, Detroit Golf Club, 282.

A. H. Fenn lowered the nine-hole record from 38 to 36 and A. H. Findlay the eighteen-hole record from 82 to 77.

GOLFING IN THE RAIN.

Women at Baltusrol Go on with Their Sport Over the Links.

When the officers of the Baltusrol Golf Club saw the rain yesterday morning they at once thought of the health of the women golfers who were expected to take part in the concluding matches of the club's open tournament at Short Hills, N. J. After a consultation notices of a postponement were sent out. Many of the women, however, did not learn of this change of programme until they arrived at the clubhouse. Then they determined to show that they could play in rainy weather just as well as the men. So they discarded the notice of postponement and went on, but it was rather depressing play at best, and was only half concluded.

In the competition for the Patronesses' Cup, Mrs. H. B. Ashmore beat Miss Maud Von Boskerck by 4 up and 2 to play. The other match between Mrs. William Shippen and Mrs. W. J. Berg will be played to-morrow, and the final round will follow. The consolation cup was won by Miss Gladys Robinson of the Wee Burn Club, Noroton, Conn., who defeated Mrs. Henry P. Phipps in the final round by two holes.

The mixed foursome, which was to have been the star attraction of the day, brought out ten pairs, and another will be held to-morrow. Mrs. William Shippen and James A. Tyng of the Morris County Club won. The names of the players, with their scores, follow:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Mrs. W. Shippen and J. A. Tyng	44	45	89
Miss Florence Wardwell and M. Campbell	45	49	94
Mrs. H. R. Ashmore and H. G. Leavitt	48	50	98
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan and H. P. Toler	48	51	99
Miss Lucy H. Herron and W. Y. Marsh	51	53	104
Miss Ruth Underhill and E. N. Todd	51	54	105
Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Graham	51	54	105
Mrs. Frank M. Freeman and F. S. Douglas	55	50	105
Miss Leonie de Bary and H. K. Toler	50	56	106
Miss Anderson and M. R. Case	63	70	133

Appointment of Building Commission.

A hearing before the Joint Committee on Law, Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, and Public Health upon the proposed ordinances relating to the appointment of a Building Commission will be held at the City Hall at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The charter provides that the Municipal Assembly shall adopt a Building Code, whereupon all existing building laws are abrogated, and it will be the duty of the Building Commissioners after appointment to draft this code and submit it to the Municipal Assembly on or before its first regular meeting in the month of February, 1899.

Failure of a Bank at Neligh, Neb.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Bank Examiner Whitmore has telegraphed the Controller of the Currency that he has closed the doors of the First National Bank of Neligh, Neb. He says the condition of the bank makes resumption impossible. The bank's report on Sept. 20 was: Capital stock, $50,000; surplus, $3,037; due to depositors, $108,956; borrowed money, $10,000; circulation, $11,250. Total resources, $183,243.

German National Bank of Pittsburg.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Bank Examiner Young has reported to the Controller of the Currency that in his judgment the German National Bank of Pittsburg, which closed its doors yesterday, is solvent.

Horse Thieves at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Oct. 19.—Horse thieves early to-day paid Commissioner James H. Ludlam and his brother, Frederick Ludlam, a visit. They broke into the Ludlam barn with the aid of a sledge hammer, stolen from a blacksmith's shop, and drove off with a valuable team of horses, the family coach, harness, and robes. The turn-out was worth several hundred dollars.

YALE WINS AT FOOTBALL.

Defeats Brown's Eleven in a Game at New Haven—Score 22 to 6.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 19.—Yale this afternoon defeated Brown University in a hard-fought game of football. The score was 22 to 6. Brown's single touchdown was made on a fumble by Benjamin, the Yale half back, about two minutes before the end of the game, when Yale had her opponents all tired out and was mowing them down in awful rushes. The ball was picked up by Washburn, end rush of the Brown eleven, and, unaided, was carried over Yale's goal line.

The game was a revelation to all of the spectators, in that the lighter Yale line, after the first three minutes of play, held the heavy rush line of Brown repeatedly, and when on the offensive tore great holes through which the backs went for sure gains.

The feature of the game was De Saulles's sixty-five-yard run.

The line-up:

Yale.	Positions.	Brown.
Coy	left end	Chase
Chamberlain, Richards	left tackle	Washburn, Hapgood
Brown, Stillman	left guard	Carter
Cutten	centre	Chesbro, Phipps
Marshall	right guard	Wheeler, Chesbro, Sheehan
Allen	right tackle	Melindy
Hubbell, Thomas	right end	Hunt
De Saulles	quarterback	Pratt
Townshend, Dudley	left halfback	Paine, Holman
Benjamin	right halfback	Bates
McBride	full back	Richardson

Umpire—Everett Lake, Harvard. Referee—G. Rockwell, M. I. T. Linemen—Brown, P. M. Phetterplace; Yale, David Francis. Touch-downs—McBride, 1; Benjamin, 2; Dudley, 1; Washburn, 1. Goals—Brown, 1; Chamberlain, 2; Richardson, 1. Total score—Yale, 22; Brown, 6. Time—Two 20-minute halves.

Pennsylvania Beats Wesleyan.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Pennsylvania defeated Wesleyan to-day at football, the score being 17 to 0.

The teams lined up as follows:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Wesleyan.
Folwell	left end	S. Dodds
Baugenberg	left tackle	Yale
Hare	left guard	Townsend
Overfield	centre	Montgomery
McCracken, (De Silver)	right guard	Lufkin
Garnett	right tackle	Hyde
Hedges, (Coombs)	right end	Hartsell, (Sargeant)
Gardiner	quarter back	C. Dodds
McMahon, (Harrison)	left half back	Raymond
Coombs, (McMahon)	right half back	Lane
Outland	full back	Inglis

Touch-downs—Outland, (2.) McMahon. Goals—Outland, 2. Referee—Dr. Schieff. Umpire, Mr. Wilson. Time—25-minute halves.

Princeton Freshmen Defeat St. Paul.

The Princeton Freshmen and the eleven representing St. Paul School lined up at Garden City yesterday afternoon and played one of the hardest football contests decided in this vicinity this year. Princeton presented a fine lot of players, winning by a score of 17 to 0 after fifty minutes of actual play. St. Paul played stubbornly but against odds. The collegians gave an excellent exhibition of team work and their backs got into every play, breaking up St. Paul's interference cleverly.

Harvard Wins a Game.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 19.—Harvard defeated the team of the Newton Athletic Association this afternoon in two ten-minute halves by a score of 22 to 0.

INCENSED AT SCHOOL TEACHER.

Staten Island Catholics Not Inclined to Drop Charges Against Mrs. Belprat.

The Catholics of Staten Island are not inclined to allow the charges made by the Rev. T. J. Early, that Mrs. Almar Day Belprat, a teacher in the Stapleton High School, had reviled and derided that religion, to drop. The borough School Board meets this evening, and some action may be taken. The Rev. Father McClure of Stapleton yesterday wrote the following letter to the School Board after reviewing the charges:

As the rector of the Roman Catholic Church in Stapleton, I deem it proper to notice said report, and call the attention of the School Board to the conduct which, if the report be true, the aforementioned teacher should be immediately dismissed.

The celibacy of the Roman Catholic clergy is not a matter of doctrine, but of discipline, and those ordained to the priesthood know beforehand the obligation of celibacy, and accept it without reserve. The main reason for celibacy of the clergy is the freedom it gives from family cares, so that the priests may devote their time and abilities to the work of their priesthood, untrammeled by the distractions and anxieties of wife and children. That the Roman Catholic Church has wisely made this disciplinary law for her officers is proved by long experience. The spouse of Christ is His Church; likewise of the priesthood. No good priest complains of celibacy; he glories in it. Why, then, should any one outside the Catholic rule ridiculously object to it? To do so is to display impertinence, and no public school teacher should be tolerated a moment who uses his or her position to malign the Roman Catholic clergy.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 4 West Twenty-eighth Street Sold —Other Dealings by Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

Schrag & Richtberg have sold for Gutwillig Brothers to Robert Hoe the five-story dwelling, altered for business purposes, 4 West Twenty-eighth Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

Maximilian Morgenthau has bought from Robert C. Kammerer the three-story dwelling 237 East Nineteenth Street, 16.6 by 92.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold at private contract for The Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, to Joseph Hamershlag and David E. Oppenheimer, the plot of about nineteen and a half lots on Central Park West, comprising the block front 201.5 feet, running from Ninety-second to Ninety-third Streets, and having a frontage of 259.2 feet on Ninety-second Street and 225 feet on Ninety-third Street. This property was purchased by the Woman's Hospital in 1895 from three different owners as a site for a new hospital, but it was recently decided to dispose of it.

Innes & Center have sold for the estate of Richard Arnold, to a client, the four-story residence, 113 East Seventy-second Street, on private terms.

The stores and lofts leased to the Jay C. Wemple Company the store and basement, 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, for a term of five years.

William Seeligsberg has sold for Peter Fuchs, to Peter J. Herter, the old buildings 212 to 216 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, on a plot 54 by 100.11.

Simon Meyers has sold to Pincus Lowenfeld the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 106 East Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 80.

Richard M. Montgomery & Co. have sold for the estate of Robert Lenox Belknap, to A. Hecksher, the Belknap property at Huntington, L. I., a tract of about sixty acres, with a four-story brick dwelling. The purchaser will occupy it as a country residence after the completion of extensive alterations.

D. W. Wehrenberg says that he intends to improve his plot at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and that the report that he had sold it is erroneous.

Ten shares of the Real Estate Exchange were sold at auction yesterday at 70.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, at executor's sale, to B. L. Burgoyne, for $2,100, the two-story frame dwelling 494 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, southeast corner of Moffris Avenue, on a triangular plot, 30.6 by 66.10 by 59.5; also, at executor's sale, to the same buyer, for $5,325, the two-story frame dwelling 498 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, adjoining the foregoing and extending through to Morris Avenue, on a plot 30 by 59.5 by 46.6 by 100.10.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Lizzie Bardon, for $15,000, the five-story stone-front tenement, with store, 506 West Forty-ninth Street, 26.4 by 100.5.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles E. Bigelow, for $5,500, the three-story brick dwelling 34 East Ninth Street, 25 by 93.11, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold.

John T. Boyd sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William F. Cochran, for $34,000, the four-story brick buildings 1 to 13 Gansevoort Street, at its junction with Thirteenth Street, 186.1 feet on Gansevoort Street by about 150 feet on Thirteenth Street and about 97.6 feet on the westerly line, leasehold.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale, 3 and 5 King Street, north side, 57.6 feet west of Macdougal Street, 45.10 by 73.7, two five-story brownstone-front flats.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 240 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 263.1 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19.7 by 103.3, five-story brick flat, with store.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 51.3¼ by 34.4 by 50 by 45.10¼, vacant; 255 West Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 118.9 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 100, three-story stone-front dwelling; 627 West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 300 feet west of the Grand Circle, 17.10 by 100, five-story brownstone-front flat.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, James Jenkins, referee, 28 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 386 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 23.2 by 56.5 by 24.2 by 51, three and four story brick dwellings.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 40 Rivington Street, south side, 50.10 feet east of Forsyth Street, 24.10 by 100.2, two-story brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 426, 428, and 430 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 75 by 103.1½, five-story brick tenements and factory and a three-story brick factory at the rear; 835 Washington Street and 39 Little West Twelfth Street, northeast corner of the streets named, 25 by 103.1½, one-story frame building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, Palisade Avenue, east side, about 980 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, formerly River Avenue, 395 by 1,021 by 403.3 by 1,125, plot of about nine and three-quarter acres, with mansion and stable. Due on judgment, $13,614.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Lewis M. Scheuer, referee, 1,802 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $24,348.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 5 Sixth Avenue, west side, 59.9 feet north of Carmine Street, 18 by 70, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $12,007.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 332 West Twenty-eighth Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 83.7; Emelina de Castroverde of 54 West Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Luis Korn, architect; cost, $20,000.

Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 96.8 feet west of Second Avenue, for five five-story brick tenements, 25.8 by 86.8; Henry Hanlein of 401 East One Hundred and Third Street, owner; Franklin Bayles, architect; cost, $90,000.

Westchester Avenue, west side, 112 feet north of Prospect Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 23.6 by 31.10 and 26.6 by 27.10; Walter Wilkens of Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,500.

Cambreling Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 21 by 40; Michael Murphy of 243 East Twenty-eighth Street, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $4,000.

Samuel Street, northeast corner of Prospect Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 51; Christopher McRae of 1,034 Samuel Street, owner and architect; cost, $3,500.

Park Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 75; Abraham Farber of 534 Willis Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

Brook Avenue, east side, 236 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 75; Dennis Farrell of 41 West Sixty-second Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Clinton Street, northwest corner of Water Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; John D. Lohman, owner; Charles E. Reid, architect; cost, $800.

No. 150 West Tenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Mrs. Mary Wiener, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 9 Gold Street, to a three-story brick warehouse; Wendel estate, owner; H. C. Hollwedel of 129 West Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 10 East Twenty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick store and lofts; Miss C. E. De Sers, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,600.

No. 36 West Ninetieth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Clara Guggenheimer, premises, owner; Herts & Tallant of 258 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 75 feet east of Jefferson Avenue, to a two-story frame hotel; Arthur Murphy, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

A BIG REAL ESTATE DEAL.

Yonkers Park and One Hundred Acres Adjacent Sold for Improvement.

Yonkers Park and about 100 acres of land adjacent to the park along the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad, was sold by S. Q. Mingle yesterday to the Realty Corporation of North America, which intends to develop the property in several ways, including the erection of a suburban hotel.

The Realty Corporation of North America is a new company, which was organized with George M. Hard, President of the Chatham National Bank as President, and W. R. Watson, Secretary and general manager. Among the Directors are T. Elwood Carpenter, Edward Thompson, and A. H. Gilbert.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 19.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 78.11 ft n of 96th St, 33x100; Robert Hoe to Alois Gutwillig ..... Exch.*

DELANCEY ST, 328, 25x100; Henry Riedmuller to Adelhaid Riedmuller 1,000

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, n s, ½ of Lot 70, map of land of William O. Giles, 25x—x26x116.3; Joseph C. Van Cura and another to Thomas H. Borden 1,000

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, n ½ of Plot 70, map of William O. Giles, 25x 26x116.3; Thomas H. Borden to E. D. Rapp 1

HOME ST, n s, 75.6 ft w of Hunter Av, 25.2x103.2x25x100.3; Francis McManus to George Stark 1,250

JACKSON AV, e s, 90 ft s of 156th St, 150x87.6; Julius Figliuolo and wife to George E. Fowler 100

JAMES SLIP, 4; Ann Moore, executrix, to George F. O'Shannessy 4,500

JEFFERSON AV, n w s, Lots 49 and 50, map of Samuel Ryer Homestead, 100x 200; Hannah M. Van Reed to Mary M. Beckford 1

LINCOLN ST, e s, 200 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; Bridget Lee to Hugh F. McLaughlin 425

LOT 152, Block D, map of Hudson P. Rose; Frank W. Gordon and another to Herman Fensterer 500

MAIN ST, e s, 50 ft s of Ditmars St, Lot 2, map of estate of E. R. B. King, City Island; Donald Mackay, executor and trustee, to John Beatty 400

MOTT AV, s w corner of 163d St, 100.8x 98.10x irregular; Mary Hopkins to S. B. Wortmann 1

PART OF LOT 15 and ½ of rear of Lot 16, map of S. Cambreleng, 18.8x65; Joseph D. Jennings to Virginia L. Wilkinson 100

PELHAM AV, w s, 50 ft s w of public school property, runs n w 34.10x n e 63.11x s w 32.2x s w 43.8x s e 55.1x n e 25; Sarah L. Goodwin to Thomas Hanretty 100

PRINCE ST, 143 and 145, n e corner of West Broadway, 40x71.3; Edward C. Edwards to James C. Prior 65,000

REAR PART OF LOT 17 and ½ of rear part of Lot 16, map of S. Cambreleng, 37.6x90; Joseph D. Jennings to George E. Rumple 200

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, 104.1x90x103.6x90; German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to George W. Arthur 60,000

SPRING ST, w s, Lots 351 to 356, and gore, on map of West Morrisania, part of farm of William H. Morris, &c.; Martin Kennedy and others to Caroline C. Shirley, one-half part, re-recorded 40,000

STANTON ST, 49 and 51, s s, 44.5x75; Jacob Kottek to Isidore Jackson 1

TELLER AV, s e s, 199.1 ft n e of 169th St, 25x82.10x25x83; Ephraim B. Levy to Michael J. McGuire 4,425

TERRACE VIEW AV, s s, 267.3 ft w of Jansen Av, 39.4x12.6x10x25x85.11; Emma Harnett to C. W. Frees 1

WASHINGTON AV, old line, w s, 200 ft s of 167th St, 66x151; H. D. Wiswell and another to August Jacob 13,130

WEEKS ST, w s, 50 ft n of 174th St, 50x100; Margaret Hopkins to Owen T. Martin 3,550

25TH ST, 54 East, 18.4x98.9, rel. dower; Isabel F. Holcombe to William F. Holcombe 3,000

28TH ST, 4 West, 25x98.9; Alois Gutwillig to Robert Hoe 1

58TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 100.5; Joseph Rosenfeld to Sidonia S. H. Rosenfeld 1

60TH ST, s s, 142.2 ft e of 3d Av, 19.2x 100.5; Felix Nordeman to Jacob Kasselwitz 18,000

71ST ST, 310 West, 18x100.5; Charles O. Corn to Lillie McGovern 1

82D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Jacob M. Newman to Susie B. Jennings. 100

87TH ST, 45 West, 20x100.8; Hyman Gershel to Grahams Polley 45,000

89TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Frank Hasbrouck to Moses Strauss 1

91ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Minnie Schluter to Rosie Otto 24,000

102D ST, n s, 330 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Julia Huertel to Robert Moser 1

103D ST, 214 West, 19.6x72; John Kerr and wife to John Koenig 10

129TH ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 35x 99.11; Frank W. Gilbert to Grant L. Nichols 1

134TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Louis Lese to Minnie Schulter ... 10,000

137TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; James Dimond and wife to Carl G. A. Hohle 1

137TH ST, 136 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Charles B. Picken to Percival P. Menken 100

138TH ST, n e corner of Railroad Av, 24x 100x53.8x89.5; Mary Hopkins to S. B. Wortmann 1

151ST ST, n s, 104 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x100x irregular; Margaret Meade to Tony Altieri 7,700

158TH ST, s s, 229.4 ft e of old Walton Av, (Mott Av,) 35x irregular; also 158th St, s s, 15.3 ft e of old Walton Av, e s of Mott Av, 179.11x11.11x irregular; 158th St, s s, 229.4 ft e of Walton Av, old line runs w 35x n 11.11x e 34.4; Alexander G. Black and wife to Caroline C. Shirley .. 2,000

158TH ST, s w corner of Mott Av, —x—, rel. mort.; Corn Exchange Bank to A. G. Black 49,836

175TH ST, n e corner of Mohegan Av, 28.6 x99.3x28x104.10; with lot adjoining on w s, 31x104.10x30x110.10; James P. Sonneborn to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association 1

188TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 25x100; Frank P. Lockwood to George L. Suttle 1

Recorded Leases.

BERNHEIMER, Simon E., and another to Joseph Auriq; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 109th St, 4 2-3 years....1,500 to 1,800

FRY, Dora E., executrix, to A. Lemlein & Co.; 2,327 3d Av, 2 11-12 years..... 1,000

FRY, Dora E., executrix, to A. Lemlein & Co.; 2,329 3d Av, 2 11-12 years..... 1,000

FUSCO, Giovanni, to David Nachemson; 318 and 320 East 112th St, 5 years..... 600

THEES, Herman D., and another to Leopold Armbruster and another; 316 Lenox Av, store; 314 Lenox Av, rear room, 8½ years.....$1,800 to 2,000

VEDERASO, Antonia, to Henry Hart; 2,076 3d Av, 10 years..... 240

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Tony, to Margaret Meade; n s of 151st St, 104 ft e of Robbins Av, installments..... 4,200

ANRIG, Joseph H., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 995 Amsterdam Av, saloon lease, demand 3,900

ARMBRUSTER, Leopold, and another to George Ehfet; 314 and 316 Lenox Av, saloon lease, demand 7,000

ARTHUR, George W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; e s of St. Ann's Av, 502 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 10,000

ARTHUR, George W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of St. Ann's Av, 528 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 10,000

ARTHUR, George W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; e s of St. Ann's Av, 476 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 10,000

ARTHUR, George W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; e s of St. Ann's Av, 450 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 10,000

BARNETT, Samuel, to Hannah Silverstone; 91 Ridge St, 4 years..... 5,000

BEATTY, John, to Donald Mackay, executor, &c.; e s of Main St, 50 ft s of Ditmars St, City Island, 3 years..... 250

BINGHAM, William H. and James, to the Bank for Savings; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 95th St, 5 years....150,000

BLACK, Alexander G., and others to Broadway Savings Institution; Spring St, centre line at n boundary line of lands of Gerard and Henry Morris, 673.11 to s s of 158th St to Mott Av, 1 year..... 120,000

BLAUVELT, Charles, to Jenny A. Whitney; s s of 109th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 10,000

BLUNDELL, Elizabeth, to Robert Brown, trustee, &c.; w s of Fox St, 479 ft s of 167th St, 3 years..... 5,000

CARR, Michael, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 388 West St, 3 years.. 12,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to Anne W. Kellogg; s s of 110th St, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 1,500

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to Tillie Ettinger; s s of 110th St, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 1,500

DENTON, Henry M., to the New York Savings Bank; n s of 124th St, 347.6 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 75,000

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Stephen Butler; w s of Dean Place, 50 ft s of Sackett Av, 3 years..... 600

FOWLER, George E., to Julius Figliulo; e s of Jackson Av, 90 ft s of 156th St, 1 year 4,500

GILBERT, Frank W., to Alwin Eisert; n w corner of Madison Av and 88th St, demand 3,500

GILBERT, Frank W., to Mary Hopkins; n w corner of Madison Av and 88th St, ½ year 18,000

GILBERT, Frank W., to Bayard Redfield; n w corner of Madison Av and 88th St, installments 15,000

GUBNER, Adolph C. and Otto, to George Gubner; 78 and 80 Bank St, and 283 West 13th St, demand..... 8,000

HELLER, John, to Franklin Savings Bank; 164 and 168 Willis Av, 3 years..... 40,000

HERMAN, Simon, to Therese Levene; n w s of 3d Av, 25.6 ft n e of 12th St, leasehold, 3 years 6,500

HOLCOMBE, William F., to Isabel F. Holcombe; 54 East 25th St, 3 years..... 2,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Jacob Kottek; 49 and 51 Stanton St, 3 years..... 4,500

KENNEDY, Jennie V., to John Sloane, executor, &c.; north parts of Lot 79 and Lot 80, map of portion of Anthony estate, Heights of King's Bridge, 3 years.. 4,500

KURZMAN, Seymour P., and another, trustees, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w s of Suffolk St, 60 ft s w of Houston St, 3 years..... 10,000

LEE, Lillian, to Michael J. Quinn; e s of Lincoln St, 150 ft n of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 300

McAFEE, John K., to William Rankin; n s of 83d St, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 6,200

McGUIRE, Michael J., to Ephraim B. Levy; s e s of Teller Av, 199.1 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years 3,425

MILLER, John L., to New York Security and Trust Company; n e corner of Boulevard and 106th St, 3 years 80,000

MILLER, John L., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n e corner of Boulevard and 106th St, 3 years 10,000

O'DONNELL, John J., to P. Ballantine & Sons; 90 and 92 Beaver St, and 137 to 141 Pearl St, saloon lease, demand.. 1,500

O'SHAUNESSY, George F., to Annie J. Slocum; 4 James Slip, 1 year..... 2,250

POLLEY, Grahams, to Heyman

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Private family offer beautiful home to gentleman; elevated; convenient; overlooking Hudson. 1,269 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

29 WEST 82D ST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms to let to gentlemen only.

71ST ST, 249 West.—Handsomely furnished front room; bath; large closets; gentleman only; private family. Owner.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

PARK AV., 65, CORNER 38TH ST.—Large, handsome room; parlor dining room; reference.

VARICK ST., 133.—Two parlors; front and rear; furnished; one or both.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRISS.—By very competent chambermaid and waitress; would like to go to Orange, N. J.; personal reference. 374 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman; willing to assist with other work; best reference from last employer. 623 Amsterdam Av., fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family. Owens, 49 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID and PLAIN SEWER.—Call at present employer. 960 Madison Av.

Companions.

COMPANION and SEAMSTRESS.—By American lady of refinement as companion and seamstress; knowledge of dressmaking; willing to make herself useful; salary moderate; highest references. Useful, 666 Columbus Av.

COMPANION or MAID.—By a refined young woman as companion or maid to lady, or growing children; highest references. M. M., Box 194 Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; sober, reliable woman; meats, game, entrees, ice cream; good baker; unquestionable reference. B. D., 310 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; understands all branches French and English cooking; four years' city references. 121 West 30th St., two flights up.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references from last employers. 256 West 31st St., Tighe's bell.

COOK.—By woman as cook in private family; good reference; no washing; $25. V., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a cook; will wash and iron; home preferred to good wages; city reference. 310 East 36th St.

COOK, &c.—As cook in small private family; good city references; no objection to part of washing. 227 East 45th St., one flight, front.

COOK.—By a colored woman as first-class cook in all branches; good reference. A. M. Johnson, 215 East 88th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By reliable woman for cooking or cleaning by the day or week; reference. 32 West 34th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day or take in washing. 341 East 16th St.

Dressmakers.

A.—SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED, REPAIRED into latest styles; exceptionally low prices. Mrs. E. J. Barker, 111 West 39th St., late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker, formerly with Connolly of 5th Av.; superior creations in gowns; guaranteed more satisfactory than the imported; references. Mrs. Cully, 105 West 45th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter, trimmer; by the day; formerly with Macheret; city or country reference. Dressmaker, 240 East 79th St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By a first-class dressmaker and milliner; a few additional customers; home, Brewer, 154 East 85th St.

DRESSMAKER.—To work out by the day; best references. Dubois, 115 West 28th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German young lady as visiting governess or single lessons; teaches English, German, French, and music; highest references; moderate terms. C. G., Box 828, 1,242 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By Swiss French young lady; would take charge of children few hours daily. Mlle., 248 West 139th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID—BUTLER, &c.—By young French couple; wife as maid; man as butler or valet; speaks several languages; no objection to traveling; best personal references. M. D., care Mrs. Demetre, 566 7th Av.

MAID, &c.—By refined German Protestant as maid; fine seamstress; willing to do light chamberwork; good reference. Doute, 308 East 27th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; private family; best city reference. L., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city references from last place. 237 East 58th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; by day; washing, ironing; does shirts, cuffs, collars, or cleaning. 214 East 73d St., O'Hare.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By North German nurse to care for children over three years; long experience with young children; eight years last recommendation; last employer may be seen. S., Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing and various kinds of artificial food; highest city reference from present employer. B. A., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By reliable woman as infant's nurse; full care from birth; experienced in all nursery duties and sickness; good reference. M. D. E., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—French lady would like to have the care of children few hours daily; New York or vicinity; elementary English could also be taught. Mlle., 49 Riverside Drive.

NURSE.—By a motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; ten years' city reference. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By English girl as child's nurse and assist with chamberwork. 356 West 36th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a competent colored woman to do sewing and light chamberwork; day or week; city reference. 112 West 26th St., ring three times.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—As seamstress or maid by a refined English girl. Apply between 10 and 12, 127 West 86th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By an excellent waitress. Call at present employer's Thursday and Friday, 19 East 37th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By an American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid; private family; city references. 1,791 1st Av., H. C.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; best city references. 106 East 64th St.

Waiters.

WASHING.—In private family; washing will be neatly and promptly done; good references from present employer. Gray, 204 East 36th St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By young man of twenty-four as assistant bookkeeper, collector, porter, or any outdoor work; A1 references. W., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By French butler; thoroughly competent; understands every branch in duties; first-class city references. Becker, 328 West 59th St.

BUTLER.—English, professional; with one or more men; 20 years' experience; age, 39; disengaged 26th; wages, $55. Butler, Box 252, Lawrence, L. I.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman, highly recommended; long experience; references. G., Box, 801 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; age, 36; good city references. G., 763 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF or STEWARD.—By Frenchman; speaks English thoroughly; trained in elite service and true French cooking; eighteen months' best city references. Binard, 131 West 28th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires a good position for his coachman; has lived with him for the past six years; will give the very best of reference. Coachman, 36 West 48th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend unreservedly as sober, honest, and competent. O. J. Smith, 45 Park Place. Telephone 517 Cortlandt.

COACHMAN.—By single Swede as coachman; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced; six years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Coachman, care Hudson, 231 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By single coachman; thoroughly experienced; first-class man with saddle horses. M. F., 715 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a position for his man, whom he can highly recommend; married; no family. 33 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; city, country; splendid personal reference; willing and obliging. McGuire, 1,204 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By first-class general workingman; married; several references. Box 668, Patchogue, L. I.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Address MAUBORGNE, 519 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A first-class laundress and chambermaid for family of two; must understand shirts, collars and cuffs, and fluting. Call Thursday, between 11 and 12, at 33 Irving Place, with references.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—fifteen prizes amounting to $1,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—A young stenographer; must write a good hand and be correct and rapid at figures; not afraid of hard work and long hours. S., Times Office.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Active, energetic man; references required; salary paid weekly. Apply, 3 to 5 P. M., to Dodd, Mead & Co., 7th floor, 151 5th Av.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

WANTED—Boy in down-town office. Address J. Marshall, Box 189 Times Office.

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Second Division.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, trustee, complainant, vs. THE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kansas, Second Division, rendered in the above-entitled suit on the 23rd day of September, 1897, I will, on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the station house on the mortgaged premises and property of said defendant railroad company, covered by the said mortgage, in the city of Caldwell, Sumner County, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the railroad of the defendant railroad company, constructed at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or since constructed by it, commencing as now constructed at a point on the line of the Kansas City and Southwestern Railroad, at or near Arkansas City in Cowley County, Kansas, and thence running in a westerly direction through the Counties of Cowley, Sumner, and Harper to Anthony in said county of Harper in said State of Kansas, and all telegraph lines, rolling stock, equipment, machinery, tools, supplies, and material and other property, real and personal, appurtenant to the said railroad, or acquired by the defendant railroad company since the execution of said first mortgage for the construction, maintenance, operation, improvement or repair thereof, or used in and about the said railroad and the operation thereof; and all the rights and franchises of said defendant railroad company owned by said railroad company at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or at any time by it thereafter acquired, appurtenant to said mortgaged railroad.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety and without appraisement or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall receive no bid from any offering to bid at such sale who shall not first deposit with him, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in money or by certified check upon any national bank or trust company in the City of New York, or the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in par value of the bonds secured by said mortgage; and any cash which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, shall be received in payment of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid as hereinafter provided.

The decree further provides that the purchaser, when the property is struck down to him, shall at once pay to the Master Commissioner, on account of his purchase, the sum of fifty thousand dollars in United States currency, or in such certified draft, certificate or check as may be satisfactory to the Master Commissioner; that should he fail to make such payment at once the mortgaged property and premises shall be resold, the court reserving the right to consider such resale as made on account of said proposed purchaser, or as an original sale, but that such resale, under such circumstances, shall be made at once and without further advertisement; and that the deposit received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price, and that such further portions of the purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may from time to time direct, the court reserving the right to resell the premises and property herein directed to be sold upon the failure of the purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, to comply within twenty days with any order of the court in that regard; and that the balance of the purchase price may be paid either in money, or in bonds, or over-due coupons secured by said mortgage of said defendant mortgagor company to the plaintiff, each of said bonds and coupons being received for such sum as the holder thereof would be entitled to receive under the distribution herein ordered and according to the priority herein adjudged.

The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall accept no bid for said mortgaged premises and property above described unless the same shall at least equal the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Master Commissioner.

se8-1aw6wTh&o20.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD MITCHELL, as sole acting trustee under the last will and testament of George M. Woolsey, deceased, and others, codicils thereto, plaintiff, against JOHN T. IRVING, defendant.

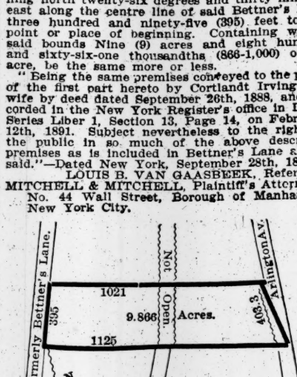
In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by such judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All those certain plots, or pieces of land, situate, lying, and being at Riverdale, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, (formerly in the town of Yonkers, County of Westchester,) being a part of the lands and premises which upon a map entitled 'Map of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., made under the direction of Thomas L. Ogden, referee appointed by the Supreme Court in the suit in partition of James H. Jones against Anne W. Suydam and others in pursuance of judgment therein dated November 20th, 1882,' and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, are known and designated as Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight which said Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of said Plot Number Four as laid down on said map in the centre line of Bettner's Lane; thence running south sixty-seven degrees east along the northerly boundary line of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, and along land now or lately of Joseph Rosenthal, one thousand and twenty-one (1,021) feet; thence running south eleven degrees and twenty-five minutes west four hundred and three (403) feet and three-tenths (3-10) of a foot; thence running north sixty-seven degrees west on a line drawn parallel to the first above-described line and along the northerly line of Plots Numbers Nine and Six on said map eleven hundred and twenty-five (1,125) feet to the centre line of said Bettner's Lane; thence running north twenty-six degrees and thirty minutes east along the centre line of said Bettner's Lane three hundred and ninety-five (395) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing within said bounds Nine (9) acres and eight hundred and sixty-six one thousandths (866-1,000) of an acre, be the same more or less.

"Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part hereto by Cortlandt Irving and wife by deed dated September 26th, 1888, and recorded in the New York Register's office in Block Series Liber 1, Section 13, Page 14, on February 12th, 1891. Subject nevertheless to the right of the public in so much of the above described premises as is included in Bettner's Lane aforesaid."—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The property to be sold is about 400 yards north of Riverdale Station, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirteen thousand two hundred ninety-seven and 92-100 dollars, ($13,297.92,) with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred fifteen 60-100 dollars, ($315.60,) with interest from the 9th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $462.30.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New York.—MILTON STERN, plaintiff, against CALEB T. AMES et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 28th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street distant four hundred and fifty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with the Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet and three inches, thence westerly and parallel with Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventy-five feet and three inches to the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, being now known as Number 34 (thirty-four) West Thirty-fifth Street.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 122 Bowery, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold, is $8,183.33, with interest thereon from September 16, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $384.05, with interest thereon from September 28, 1898.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is about $275 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from October 1st, 1898.

Dated New York, October 1, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1898. L. C. WHITON, Executor.

c20-1aw6mTh

YAZBECK, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE YAZBECK, lately doing business at 80 Greenwich Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Yazbeck, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. FREEMAN C. GRISWOLD, Assignee. DILL SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, 27 Pine St., N. Y. City, Assignee's Attorneys.

DAVIDSON, ARTHUR M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR M. DAVIDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Bridge Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of October, 1898. JOHN A. DAVIDSON, ISABELLA DAVIDSON, Executors. T. ASTLEY ATKINS, Attorney for Executors, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

o20-1aw-6mTh

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next. —Dated, New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

o6-1aw6mTh.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

je9-1aw6mTh.

MASSETT, STEPHEN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joseph S. Massett, George S. Massett, Thomas Albert Massett, Stephen F. Massett, Mary Elizabeth Massett Jackson, Edward L. Massett, and to all other persons the next of kin of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, next of kin of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, James C. Shannon, of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the County of New York, deceased;

Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

se22-1aw6wTh

McMILLAN, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary McMillan, Alexander McMillan, David McMillan, Margaret Chestnut, James McMillan, Samuel McMillan, Mary Scott, Annie Lambrix, Maud Summers, Elizabeth McMillan, Sarah McMillan, Mamie Kidder, Nettie McMillan, Lillian Lacey, Agnes McMillan, William McMillan, Robert McMillan, Jr., Margaret McMillan, Susan McGarey, Eliza Jane Stearns, Electa Stearns, Mary Kenney, Hugh McMillan, and Anna McMillan, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of JOHN McMILLAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert McWilliam of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN McMILLAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3d day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WHITMAN & DEAND, Attorneys for Petitioner, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

o20-1aw6wTh.

McINTYRE, MARGARET.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Stephen McIntyre, Mary Lappen, Stephen McIntyre, Jr., John T. McIntyre, Emma McIntyre, John F. McIntyre, Mrs. Sophia E. Mullin, Mary McIntyre, Mrs. Anna Hamilton, Frank McIntyre, Charles McIntyre, Mrs. Julia Stewart, Mrs. Margaret McNiel, Mrs. Sarah Shelley, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET McINTYRE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank McIntyre of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret McIntyre, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

s15-1aw6w&o27.

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28 1aw6mTh

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898.

CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor.

DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

s22-1aw6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WHITON, AUGUSTUS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS S. WHITON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1898. L. C. WHITON, Executor.

c20-1aw6mTh

AUCTION SALES.

JONES, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order by Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the County of New York, dated October 17, 1898, the undersigned will sell by Phillip A. Smyth, auctioneer, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the third day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the following described debts and claims belonging to the estate of CHARLES A. JONES, deceased: Demand notes made by Wm. H. Metcalf, Geo. B. Mallory, George H. Proctor, and F. C. Ryder.

The undersigned will also sell at same time and place, first and second mortgage Bond of Gainesville Water Company, interest in Schooners Andrew Adams and Alicia B. Crosby, and all other undisposed of stocks, bonds, and securities belonging to said estate.

CLARA M. JONES, Executrix.

HOWARD CAMPBELL, Attorney for Executrix, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. o20-1aw3wTh.

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do ..... Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York ..... Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'y) ap. $1up
do . . Htl. Endicott, (81st St. & Columbus) ap $3.50, ep $2
do The Gerlach, 55 W. 27th St., a.p. $3.50; e.p. $1.50
do Hotel Hanover, (5th Av. & 15th St.) Op. Oct. 1.
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Utica, N. Y. ..... The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
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Cymric, Nov. 9, Noon | Britannic, Dec. 7, Noon
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Saloon rates on Cymric, $50 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upward; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue additional. For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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TRANSPORT MICHIGAN HERE

Gen. Lawton and Staff and 150 Passengers Aboard.

A GOOD TRIP FROM SANTIAGO

Two Sick Men and Many Convalescent and Discharged Soldiers—Four Bodies Brought.

The transport Michigan arrived here yesterday from Santiago, and anchored off Liberty Island. She had remained at Quarantine since 8 o'clock Tuesday night until 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when she was boarded by the Port Physician and proceeded up the bay. The General Meigs, the Quartermaster's boat, with Major Appel on board, met the transport, which brought, among others, Brig. Gen. Lawton of the Military Department of Eastern Cuba.

Gen. Lawton was greeted by his wife and by his friend, Capt. Albee of New Haven. The General came home on sixty days' sick leave, but was not looking ill. The sea trip had done him a great deal of good. "I feel 50 per cent. better now," he said, "than I did when I left Santiago."

Besides Gen. Lawton and his staff there were on the Michigan 150 passengers, composed of convalescent and discharged soldiers, and four bodies—those of Capt. Wetherell of the Sixth Cavalry, killed at Santiago; Col. C. A. Wikoff, killed in the charge of San Juan Hill, and Privates William Cheever and Louis V. Skinner of the Seventy-first New York.

There were also two sick men, Private Charles W. Joener, Company G, Fifth Infantry, and Private Leroy Marshall, Company M, Fifth Infantry, both of whom were sent to Long Island College Hospital. The convalescent soldiers were taken in charge by Agent Moulton of the Women's War Relief Association and carried to Camp Walworth, in East Fifteenth Street. The discharged soldiers were also taken to Camp Walworth for a rest before proceeding to their homes.

Gen. Lawton went to the Windsor Hotel, and later left for New Haven, where he remains until this afternoon, the guest of Capt. Albee. He will then go to Washington to submit his official report, which of course he declined to discuss. In speaking of affairs in Cuba, Gen. Lawton said:

"Conditions in Santiago are assuming shape rapidly, and the Cuban army is disintegrating. The Cubans, who have been in arms for months and years, are laying them aside and returning to the fields and to pursuits in civil life. I left Gen. Wood in charge of the sanitary work. He has accomplished wonders in this line, and the oldest Cubans in Santiago say that the city has never been so clean as it is now."

He spoke well of the Cuban insurgents, as a body of men. "In the disturbances and the so-called riots in Santiago, I have never seen a Cuban soldier participating. I met Gen. Calixto Garcia, and we have become warm friends. Through this friendship I have been able to accomplish much in the way of bringing about a better state of feeling toward the Americans. I deprecate exceedingly the reports that are current in regard to ill-feeling existing between Gen. Shafter and the Cuban General, for the reports are erroneous and the attributed ill-feeling is all nonsense."

When Gen. Lawton was asked about the health of the soldiers in Santiago, he said: "There is not as much sickness now as there has been, and since the cleaning of the city I think there will be even less. In the Province of Santiago there is less sickness than in Puerto Rico.

"As to annexation sentiment, there is very little among the insurgents, while the business men and Spaniards seem to want it. There has been no serious breach of the peace since the surrender, and everything is getting in good shape."

L. A. Fahr, a passenger on the Michigan, who had been sent to Cuba prospecting by a number of capitalists of Philadelphia, said that the people of Santiago would swear by Gen. Lawton, and that the merchants of Santiago were beginning a movement to organize in all parts of Cuba, and to send a delegation to Washington to present a petition to President McKinley asking that Gen. Lawton be appointed commander of Eastern Cuba.

The body of Capt. Wetherell was taken to Governors Island. It will be moved to Trinity Church to-morrow, and elaborate funeral ceremonies will be held at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The body of Col. Wikoff was taken in charge by an undertaker, and will be sent to Easton, Penn. The funeral of Col. Wikoff has been set for to-morrow. The Third New Jersey Volunteers will leave Pompton Lake about 8 o'clock that morning and go to Easton. The Governors Island post band will also go to Easton.

Undertakers took charge of the bodies of the two privates of the Seventy-first. They sent the body of Private Skinner to his former home, in Chester, N. J., and that of Private Cheever to the home of his parents, at 407 West Fifty-first Street, this city. Cheever was twenty-four years of age, and was formerly a member of the Twenty-second Regiment. He received a wound at Santiago, from which he died on Aug. 1. He was formerly in the bicycle business of Eighth Avenue, with Jean Goff, who also went to the war with the Seventy-first, and died of fever at Camp Wikoff.

Arrival of the Orizaba.

The steamer Orizaba arrived yesterday from Havana and reported that she had experienced strong gales from the southeast and very high seas all the way from Cape Hatteras to this port. On board the Orizaba was the body of Major S. B. Beebe of the American Commission, who died in Havana of yellow fever on Oct. 12. The body was shipped to West Point, where the funeral probably will be held to-day.

LUTHER LEAGUE CONVENTION.

It Will Be Closed To-night with a Rally in Carnegie Hall.

Yesterday's sessions of the Luther League of America were devoted to routine business matters. A list of topics for discussion in 1899 by the local leagues was accepted, and the committee reporting it was authorized to select and publish topics for 1900.

The Rev. A. Studebaker of Baltimore read a paper on "Deaconess Work," and was followed by others. All the speakers approved of women taking an active interest in church work.

Devotional services were held last evening at four churches. At St. Paul's Church, 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, E. F. Eilert, President of the National league, presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. E. K. Bell of Cincinnati and the Rev. C. Elvin Haupt of Lancaster, Penn. At St. John's Church, 81 Christopher Street, William C. Soever, President of the Pennsylvania league, presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. F. P. Manhart of Baltimore, Adolph C. Close of Cleveland, and the Rev. Dr. J. B. Fox of Newberry, S. C. At Gustavus Adolphus Church, 151 East Twenty-second Street, the Rev. Luther M. Kubus, President of the Nebraska league, presided. Addresses were delivered by Dr. F. C. Gram of Buffalo and the Rev. J. Telleen of Rock Island, Ill. At St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, John F. Dinkey, President of the New York State league, presided. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Edwin H. Delk of Hagerstown, Md., George M. Jones of Reading, Penn., and the Rev. W. Evans of Chicago.

The convention will hold two sessions today and a rally meeting this evening at Carnegie Hall, closing the convention. At the rally Senator Wellington of Maryland will deliver an address on "Martin Luther; His Character and Work." Other speakers will be E. Augustus Miller of Philadelphia and the Rev. S. A. Ort, President of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ill. Music will be furnished by the Luther League Choral Union.

The Rev. W. C. Carr Resigns.

The Rev. W. C. Carr, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Union Hill, N. J., has handed in his resignation, to take effect at the close of the services on Sunday, Oct. 30. Mr. Carr has accepted a call to the Baptist Church at Broadalbin, N. Y.

"Time," looking backward in his flight, remembers the lesson learned in other Octobers.
Overcoats, $15 to $40.
Suits, $14 to $35.

Hats.

Our $3 Derbys are so worthy and have so occupied our attention, that we've paid little heed to Alpines; but now a new shape has appeared, so stunning that we're forced to notice it.

Crown, rather high; color, grey; brim, wide and unbound; price, $2.75—$6 ordinarily.

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To be able to fit all sizes of men in fall underwear means an immense stock; but we shrink at nothing of that kind, neither does our underwear—if you know how to wash it. $1 to $3.50 per garment.

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LEGAL NOTES.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Kings County, has affirmed the decision of the Special Term, refusing a peremptory writ of mandamus asked for by John Schultes, commanding the Clerk of Richmond County to publish, as part of the notice required by the election law to be given of the offices to be filled at the coming election, the title of the offices of the Justices of the Municipal Court for the First and Second Districts of the Borough of Richmond. Mr. Schultes claimed that the Municipal Court must be considered as a court of a Justice of the Peace, or a District Court, because District Court Judges in the old City of New York and Justices of the Peace in the City of Brooklyn are continued in office as Judges of the Municipal Court, and he contended that the Legislature could not transfer a Judge from one court to another, because it would be a legislative appointment to a new office. Presiding Justice Goodrich, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, holds that the Municipal Court of the City of New York is a new inferior local court, within the meaning of the Constitution, and not merely a continuation of the District Courts of the City of New York and the Justices' Courts of the City of Brooklyn, and that the creation of such court was a valid exercise of the legislative power. The provision of Section 1,352 of the Greater New York charter, creating seven additional Justices of that court for the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, and providing for their appointments by the Mayor for a term of two years, and the election of their successors at the general election in 1899, was held to be a valid exercise of power, and not in violation of Section 5, Article X., of the Constitution. Even if the terms of the seven additional Justices of the court expired with this year, it was held, such provisions could not be elected at the general election in 1898 in the absence of legislative provision for such election.

***

PAYMENT OF DEATH CLAIMS IN MUTUAL ASSOCIATIONS.—In an action brought by the Attorney General for the dissolution of the Grand Lodge of the Empire Order for the forfeiture of its rights and franchises, and to obtain a just and fair distribution of its property among its creditors, it appeared that upon a fund of $17,000 in the hands of the receiver, claims were made aggregating $100,000. A widow claiming a lien of $2,000, a death benefit for her husband's loss, on the ground that an assessment was made and due notice thereof issued, which contained a statement of his death and the resulting loss, the receiver denied the lien and awarded a proportion only of the $17,000 to her. A fund was created under the by-laws of the order, known as The Mutual Aid Fund, out of which all death losses which were allowed and approved were to be paid. This fund was derived from assessments upon members of the order. The mutual aid fund, when accumulated, was to be employed in the payment of all unpaid approved death claims. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Martin, has affirmed the decision below, holding that the constitution, by-laws, and certificate in these cases, when authorized by law, form the contract upon which the rights of the parties rest. The rights of the parties here were therefore not controlled by the general rules of equity which regulate the distribution of the funds of an insolvent estate, but the contract was the measure of their rights and liabilities. No particular part of this fund was dedicated to the payment of any special claim. The fund, as a whole, was the source from which all death claims were to be paid in their proper order. If the proceeds obtained from one assessment, with the unexpended portion of the fund on hand, should prove insufficient to pay all approved death claims existing at the time, the excess of the unpaid claims could not be paid until another assessment was made, and no particular assessment could be regarded as dedicated to the payment of any particular claim.

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UNREASONABLE MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE.—Napoleon B. Ford, an Inspector of oil, began an action in Cayuga County in July, 1897, to recover from the Standard Oil Company $377.50 for the inspection, in the City of Auburn, of 75,500 gallons of kerosene oil, at one-half cent a gallon. The claim was made under an ordinance of the city, relating to the inspection of oil by its Sealer of Weights and Measures, which permitted him to charge for such services of inspection $ 1-2 per cent. of the entire value of the oil inspected. The ordinance imposed no restriction upon the Inspector and established no rule regulating his conduct. The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed judgment on a verdict given in favor of the plaintiff on the trial, holding that such an ordinance is unreasonable and oppressive. The fact that much of the oil to be tested was in small quantities, so that the fee in such cases would be very small, it was held, did not justify the municipal corporation in establishing a charge which in other cases, where large quantities of oil were to be tested, was oppressive and excessive.

SUIT FOR A DINNER.

Louis Sherry Asks $675.85 for a Feast for Twenty.

Louis Sherry, the caterer of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, brought suit in the City Court yesterday against Dr. Joseph B. Bissell of 15 West Fifty-eighth Street for $675.85, the expenses of a dinner given by Dr. Bissell at Elberon, N. J., on Aug. 6, 1896. The dinner is said to have been given to the Directors of the New York and Westchester Water Company by Dr. Bissell and Moses R. Crow. The case was adjourned to Nov. 17.

The itemized bill is as follows: Twenty dinners, $240; boutonnières and flowers, $75; music, $149; 36 quarts of champagne, $144; mineral waters, 50 quarts, $20; 50 perfectos, $12.50; 50 panetellas, $10; 2 boxes of cigarettes, 50 cents; 3 boxes of Egyptian cigarettes, 80 cents, and express charges, $23.30.

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Several New Models
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West 23d St.

STATE MEDICAL MEETING

Disapproval Expressed of Anti-Vivisection Legislation.

THE INCREASE OF PAUPERISM

Physicians Held to Blame by Dr. Washburn—Remedies of the Olden Time.

At the opening of the morning session of the New York State Medical Association in Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, yesterday, delegates from the State medical societies of New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were received. A communication from the Connecticut Medical Society was received and approved, protesting against proposed anti-vivisection legislation. The protest declares:

It is the glory of the medical science of the century that the average of human life has increased by more than ten years, and we assert that this has been brought about in a very great measure by the study of physiological and biological processes as exemplified in and investigated by experiments upon animals. We regard these experiments to be as completely justified as is the employment of animal food to sustain life.

Dr. Wickes Washburn of New York read a paper on "True and False Medical and Other Charities." The subject of charity, he declared, is an old one, but only recently has it come to be studied and discussed on a scientific basis. Dr. Washburn said:

Only now are we beginning to think of mendicancy as a disease. * * * I believe that among the many causes of poverty is the obtaining of relief, given by private charities, individuals, and from public funds. The initial one is usually the dispensary. We as physicians are largely responsible for the increase of pauperism. Statistics from the Controller's office show that now nearly four times as much is spent per capita per year as was formerly done for the care of paupers. We could trace the history of our dispensary patients we should find in many cases that this was the first form of relief which they received. It teaches them to be dependent; it teaches them that things may be had for nothing. They go from the dispensary to some society that helps them in rent; they go from that to another which helps them out in groceries, and end in being complete dependents.

"To show the scientific value of the vaunted experience at dispensaries," Dr. Washburn cited the instance of one Esther as given to him by Mr. Rosenau, manager of the United Hebrew Charities, and gave the clinical history of Esther as shown on the cards of eighteen different dispensaries. "Some of them," said the speaker, "are our best-known physicians, and bear the names, I regret to say, of some of our leading specialists. These cards indicate that Esther was under treatment at all within the period of eighteen months and most of them at the same time." Dr. Washburn advocated the co-operation of all charitable agencies and thorough investigation into the cases of applicants for relief. He declared that the increase in the number of free dispensaries has incited thousands of well-to-do persons to fraudulent practices, and urged the passage by the Legislature of the bill to put dispensaries fully under the charge of the State Board of Charities. He concluded:

This bill would, I believe, relieve the taxpayers by reducing pauperism, and in the end would, I hope, help to a recognition of what I believe to be a fact that mendicancy is a disease and requires treatment as such. This cannot be done except by co-operation, nor co-operation be had without legislation.

The Secretary here announced the appointment of committees as follows: Committee on Abuse of Medical Charity—W. Washburn, E. D. Ferguson, N. J. Hepburn, De Lancey Rochester, and Parker Syms. Committee on Legislation—E. E. Harris, L. J. Brooks, and E. D. Ferguson.

"Some Thoughts on the Rational Treatment of Disease" was the subject presented by Dr. Chauncey P. Biggs of Tompkins County. He said:

It seems to me that the kind of work done by a physician, that is the quality of his work, depends very much upon his convictions in regard to differences between empirical and rational therapeutics. As we all know, in the early days of our profession the treatment of disease was entirely empirical. No one could for a moment suppose that there was ever any rational basis for the remedial agents used. Take, for example, a few of the remedies that are said to have been used. It was believed that epilepsy could be cured by the wearing of a silver ring made from a coffin nail. Seven drops of blood from the tail of a cat and blood from a recently executed criminal were said to be valuable remedies for epilepsy. To cure a felon or run-around, hold the finger in a cat's ear for half an hour. For toothache trim the finger nails on Friday or eat bread that a mouse has nibbled, or carry in your pocket a tooth from a soldier killed in battle. For ranula of the tongue, spit on a frog. For alcoholism, drown an eel in brandy and make the drunkard drink the brandy. To cure warts, rub the wart with a potato, and feed the potato to a pig.

These remedies seem to us to be the height of absurdity, but some of us should think that one of these remedies would benefit a patient suffering with one of these maladies, and you should use it on half a dozen patients suffering from that malady, and if a majority of those patients should recover while being thus treated, how could I prove to you that the treatment had nothing to do whatever with the recovery? Here lies one of the great dangers of empirical medicine. If you believe in a remedy and have no reason for your belief in it, you and your patients can attribute every recovery which occurs during its use to its beneficial effects without danger of contradiction.

Other papers were: "Acute Frontal Sinusitis," Dr. Henry L. Swain, New Haven; "Medicine Without Drugs," Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, Philadelphia; "Drugs versus Cardiac Insufficiency," Dr. O. T. Osborn, New Haven; "Treatment of Fractured Patella by Open Operation," Dr. Charles Phelps, New York.

The afternoon session was largely devoted to a discussion on intestinal obstruction, papers being read by Drs. Parker Syms, E. D. Ferguson, George D. Stewart, J. W. G. Gouley, J. D. Rushmore, Leroy J. Brooks, John F. Erdmann, and Frederick Holme Wiggin.

The association spent the evening at dinner at the Hotel Manhattan. Covers were laid for 140 persons. Dr. Everard D. Ferguson was Toastmaster. Among the speakers were W. B. Carleton, Dr. Atkinson of Philadelphia, Secretary of the American Medical Society; Dr. E. E. Holt of Portland, Me., and Dr. W. Murray Weidman of Reading, Penn.

WORRIED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

Loss of Some Property Preyed Upon Jersey City Man's Mind.

Charles C. Sanwaldt died at his home, 122½ Webster Avenue, Jersey City, on Tuesday night, in his sixty-eighth year. His death is attributed to continual worry over the loss of a little property he owned. Three years ago Mr. Sanwaldt had a stationery store at 419 Palisade Avenue. He owned the building he occupied, and the plot of ground on which it stood. It was valued at $8,000.

His health failed in 1895, and he went South after making arrangements to exchange his property for a tract of land in Florida. After making the exchange he discovered that the Florida tract was waste land and marsh. He tried to sell it, but could not find a purchaser at any price. Then he consulted a lawyer who found, on investigation, that while Mr. Sanwaldt had probably been swindled, he had had ample time to inquire into the value of the tract he was receiving in exchange for his Jersey City property, but had failed to do so. After that Mr. Sanwaldt gave way to despondency and gradually sank until he died. He leaves a wife, three song, and two daughters.

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Special, $3.75 each.
BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

THE BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD.

Three More Buildings to be Leased to Relieve the Crowded Condition of Schools.

A regular meeting of the Borough School Board was held yesterday afternoon. The Committee on Sites and Buildings reported that it had had under consideration several offers of premises for rental for school purposes and had selected the following buildings: No. 210 East Twenty-first Street, for relief to Public School No. 50; 306 East Ninety-sixth Street, a three-story and basement house, 96 by 25 feet, and a store and basement on the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. A resolution was adopted asking the Board of Education to lease the several premises for the period of two years, with the privilege of renewal for one year.

The Committee on High Schools, to which was referred a resolution requesting an investigation into the conditions existing in the new building of Public School No. 1, reported that the lack of accommodation was found to be in the girls' department. The committee thought that the difficulty could be overcome by the transfer of three classes of older boys to the old building of Public School No. 1, occupied by them prior to September, in which there are twenty-nine vacant classrooms. This arrangement was approved by the board.

At the last meeting of the Borough Board a report was adopted recommending the renewal of the lease of the building at 230 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, used as an annex to Public School No. 39, for making this report another building with a store and two lofts was offered to the committee for rental. This building is located at 218 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and is better adapted for school purposes, as it is a new building and has never been occupied. The Board of Education was requested to lease the latter building, subject to the approval of the Department of Buildings, for a term of two years, and to rescind the lease of the former building.

The following resolution was presented for the consideration of the board by the Board of Superintendents:

Resolved, That the certificate of the Borough Superintendent of Schools, that the experience of a teacher in schools other than the public schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, is equivalent to a certain number of years of experience in the public schools of said boroughs, shall be evidence to entitle said teacher to salary within this schedule, provided said teacher holds the requisite license, and provided said teacher was a regular teacher in the schools of Manhattan and the Bronx on Dec. 31, 1897.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Teachers.

President Hubbell stated that a letter had been sent to President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company asking that a half-fare rate be granted on the lines of the road to children of the public schools. He said he thought the matter would receive favorable consideration at the hands of the railway company's officers. This is the second attempt that has been made by the board to secure this concession from the Metropolitan Company. The former request was refused, as the company did not care to grant the half-fare permit, owing to the attendant risks in carrying the many children who ride daily over its lines.

"LAFAYETTE DAY" OBSERVED.

Appropriate Exercises Are Held in the Public Schools.

"Lafayette Day" was observed in all the public schools of the city yesterday, and the closing hour of the morning session was devoted to appropriate exercises commemorative of the life and service to this country of the French commander. In each of the schools the character of the exercises was left to the teachers for arrangement. The historical facts in connection with the war were related to the different classes by the teachers, the children read or recited selections appropriate to the day, and in all of the schools the exercises closed with the singing of patriotic songs.

In many of the schools throughout the country the programmes were more elaborate, and collections were taken and admissions charged, the proceeds to be contributed to the fund for the erection of a suitable monument to Gen. Lafayette by the Lafayette Memorial Committee in the grounds of the Convent of Petit Piepus, in Paris, where the grave of the Frenchman is unmarked save for a plain granite slab. While the Board of Education here entered heartily into the observance of the day, it refused to allow either a collection to be taken or an entertainment to be given at which an admission fee was charged.

"Lafayette Day" at Columbia.

Prof. J. H. Robinson yesterday at Columbia University delivered a lecture on "The Life and Services to This Country of Marquis de Lafayette." At the conclusion of the lecture President Low announced that he would accept and forward any contributions to the fund to pay for the erection in Paris of a statue of Lafayette by the Americans.

A GIFT OF 10,425 VOLUMES.

The Brooklyn Library Augmented by James A. H. Bell's Present.

A collection of books, comprising 10,425 volumes, and estimated to be worth about $100,000, has been presented to the Brooklyn Public Library by James A. H. Bell, an old resident of Brooklyn. The books represent the product of half a century's research on the part of Mr. Bell, who is eighty-two years old.

The Bell collection has been established in one of the rooms of the library building, on Montague Street. Not only has Mr. Bell given his books to the library, but he has contributed from his home on Sands Street bookcases, reading tables, and a complete equipment for the room in which his books have been placed.

The Bell collection is particularly rich in works concerning travel, history, biography, and theology. Many of the older volumes are now so rare that it would be difficult to duplicate them.

The Garden Food Show.

Madison Square Garden, with the Food Show, attracts large numbers of men and women. The women find the Garden a pleasant place to drop into while out for the afternoon, and Mrs. Lemcke gives pleasant talks and cooking lectures in the concert hall every afternoon at 2:30. To-day she will show how to make salmi of duck, small chicken and oyster pies, filet of beef a la torade, and café mousse. She will talk of "Time and False Economy." In addition there is an illustrated demonstration of tea-making, and the audience gets the tea. To-day will be Brooklyn Grocers' Day at the show.

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DISCHARGE FOR GUARDSMEN

Gen. Roe Says None Will Be Held Against His Will.

EXPECTS GUARD TO IMPROVE

The War, Gen. Roe Says, Has Left Much Excellent Material to Draw From.

"The re-establishment of the organizations of the National Guard that entered the United States volunteer service and are now about to be mustered out and transferred to the State service has been placed in my hands," said Major Gen. Charles F. Roe yesterday, "and I desire to have it plainly understood that both the men in the provisional organizations and the old members of the Guard will be treated with absolute justice. Every man who applies for his discharge in good faith will receive it.

"It would seem that Paragraph 4 of General Order 18, from the Adjutant General's office—which states that enlisted men in the volunteer service formerly members of the Guard, applying for their discharge from the State service may receive it, provided the reasons set forth be deemed proper and sufficient—has been misunderstood. The paragraph in no sense means that any barrier has been put before enlisted men to prevent their receiving discharges. The paragraph was merely inserted as a safeguard on general principles. Suppose a volunteer Guardsman states that he has had all he wants of military service, is tired of it, and wants to get out; this would be a good and sufficient reason for granting his discharge. It is not desired to hold any man against his will. Undoubtedly there will be some men who do not desire to remain in the service.

"If an enlisted man should apply for his discharge and his Colonel refuses to forward the application, the man can apply to me, and the matter will receive prompt attention. While it may appear there has been a conflict of orders, in reality there has been no such thing.

"Do I think the National Guard will be in as good condition as it was before the war with Spain? I do decidedly, and can see no reason why it should not be even better. We will have the members of the Guard who were not in the United States service to draw from. We have the members of the Guard who served as volunteers and we have the volunteers who were not members of the National Guard, and I might also add, we have most excellent material in men who came in the provisional organizations. All the organizations that entered the United States service will carry great prestige, and the men who take a just pride in their organizations will undoubtedly want to see them maintained, and will take great personal interest in them.

"Officers and men will receive proper credit for service performed. Men who enlisted in the provisional regiments and who desire to remain in the National Guard may do so, and will receive credit for the time they have already served. The members of the Guard transferred to the provisional organizations will be transferred back to their original commands, and will get due credit for the time served in the provisional organizations."

ANTHONY HOPE'S NEW PLAY.

"When a Man's in Love" Cordially Received in London.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Anthony Hope's new play, "When a Man's in Love," produced at the Court Theatre to-night, was cordially received. Critics, however, consider it unequal to "Lady Ursula" and inferior to "The Prisoner of Zenda." It is of a rather artificial construction of dialogue, less brilliant than the usual style of the author. The acting was good.

Marion Terry and Paul Arthur created a favorable impression, and Dion Boucicault acted well a difficult part.

MORIZ ROSENTHAL HERE.

The Pianist Brings but Few New Compositions with Him.

Moriz Rosenthal, the pianist, who in April, 1897, was compelled to terminate his tour in Chicago, owing to an attack of typhoid fever, and return to his home at Abazzio, near Trieste, Austria, returned to this country yesterday on the Kaiser Friedrich. He comes direct from London, where he has been playing for some time, and brings with him but few new compositions. He says there is a dearth of new music in the Old World and little of importance to introduce.

The most important novelties he has brought over with him include a new sonata in B major by Schytte, a new valse in A flat by E. Poldini, a sonata in A major by Mozart, a rather ancient composition, but one which has never been played in public before; compositions by Greenfeld, Leschititsky, and a new sonata concerto by Schwenka. Herr Rosenthal was originally engaged for fifty concerts by Henry Wolfsohn, who will direct his tour through the country, but the demand for his appearance has been so great that the number has been increased to seventy-five. He will make his first appearance at Carnegie Hall next Wednesday evening.

NO DE RESZKE FOR CHICAGO.

The Famous Tenor Out of Pique Refuses to Sing There.

The prospectus of the Maurice Grau Opera Company has been published in Chicago, and it is notable for a significant omission. The list of tenors reads as follows: Ernest Van Dyck, Jacques Bars, Thomas Salignac, Albert Saleza, Roberto Vanni, and Andreas Dippel.

It will be noticed by those familiar with the organization of the company that the name of M. Jean de Reszke does not appear in this list. No information as to the cause of the omission was obtainable yesterday from the representatives of Mr. Grau in this city. It has been ascertained, nevertheless, that the omission of the name of the famous tenor was not accidental. M. Jean de Reszke will not sing in Chicago, although he will appear with the company in this city.

M. de Reszke has flatly refused to sing in Chicago. He was savagely criticised by the newspapers of that city during his last season there, and he declines to subject himself again to what he regards as unjust comment. It is said also that he was dissatisfied with the financial results of his appearances in the Western city two years ago. M. de Reszke receives a large salary and a percentage of the gross receipts above a certain figure. The salary is quite large enough to recompense him for singing even though the percentage figures were not reached, but the tenor probably does not care to sing to empty chairs. The resentment of the Chicago people toward M. de Reszke was the result of his repeated failures to appear on account of illness in a season when he was announced as one of the "stars." The Chicagoans evidently did not believe in the genuineness of the singer's indisposition, though M. de Reszke is not in the habit of disappointing audiences, so far as New Yorkers know. M. Edouard de Reszke, the basso, will sing in Chicago.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Scharwenka, who leaves for Europe to-morrow morning to take up his permanent residence in Berlin, received last night from his pupils a handsome solid silver loving cup.

Miss Adelaide Norwood, who sang with the Castle Square Opera Company in Boston, will next week make her reappearance with the organization as Leonora in "Il Trovatore."

After a trial lasting a week in the Supreme Court, Jacob Litt, the owner of the play "Old Kentucky," received a verdict against the Wabash Railroad for $8,224.54 damages for the loss of his property, which was destroyed while in the custody of the company at Kansas City.

Williams and Walker, the inimitable pair whose negro songs and antics made such a hit two years ago in this city, have been engaged by Manager Aarons of Koster & Bial's to appear on next Sunday evening in a grand darky jubilee. They will be assisted by fifty others, who will introduce a novel cakewalk and dancing.

Managers Lederer and McClellan have arranged for a revival of "The Belle of New York" at the Casino, beginning Monday night, with Dan Daly in the leading rôle. The attraction is at present playing in Brooklyn, and its engagements for the next three weeks in other cities have been canceled in order that the time at the Casino left open by the failure of the Royal Italian Opera Company may be filled in until the new production, "A Dangerous Maid," is ready.

Manager Pitou announces that beginning next week Wednesday matinées will be given at the Grand Opera House at which the prices for seats on the first floor of the theatre will be 50 cents, and in the balcony 25 cents. At next Wednesday's matinée of "Cumberland 61" handsome souvenirs in the form of a portfolio containing portraits of sixteen of the prominent American heroes of the Spanish war will be distributed. These souvenirs will also be distributed at the Saturday matinée Oct. 29.

"The Christian" has played to more money at the Knickerbocker Theatre since the house was opened than any other attraction, not excepting Sir Henry Irving. Up to the end of last week's receipts were $13,249.50. The receipts for the performances at Albany, Washington, and Providence amounted, respectively, to $2,542.75, $10,521, and $7,873, making a total for the season up to the end of last week of $34,186.25. It can be readily seen that Miss Allen's début as a star is an unqualified success financially.

The postponed professional matinée of "Hotel Topsy Turvy" will take place at the Herald Square Theatre Thursday afternoon, Oct. 27. The management announces that Miss Mae Lowry, who severed her connection with Hoyt & McKee's "A Day and a Night" company ten days ago, has become a member of the "Hotel Topsy Turvy" company, and will make her first appearance in the part of Cecile next Monday night. In addition to her regular part, she will introduce a specialty in the last act.

Signor Luigi Mancinelli, one of the three conductors engaged by Maurice Grau to conduct the principal French and Italian operas in the repertoire announced in this country, is expected to arrive from Europe on the Cunard liner Lucania Saturday. He will make a brief stay in this city, after which, accompanied by Frank Rico, one of the stage managers, he will leave for Chicago, where the season of the Maurice Grau Opera Company will be opened on Nov. 7. Signor Mancinelli's early arrival and hasty departure for Chicago is for the purpose of rehearsing the Chicago Orchestra, which has been engaged for the operas which will be presented in that city.

It is somewhat remarkable that during the last thirteen years the Lyceum Theatre stock company has never been idle until last Summer and Spring, which fact prompted Daniel Frohman to lend so many members of his organization to other attractions. Under the contracts with Mr. Frohman the following members will appear early next month on the stage of the Lyceum Theatre for the reading of the parts for the new production of A. W. Pinero's play "Rose Trelawney of the Wells": Edward Morgan, with "The Christian"; Charles Walcot and William Crotelgh, with "Sporting Life"; Joseph Wheelock, Jr., with "The Conquerors"; Henry Woodruff, on the Proctor circuit; Felix Morris, George C. Boniface, and John Findley, in San Francisco; Miss Elizabeth Tyree, with John Drew's company in "The Liars," and Miss Katharine Florence, with the Madison Square stock company, presenting "On and Off."

Kindergarten Founder's Portrait.

A handsome portrait of the late Dr. C. N. Hoagland, founder of the Hoagland Kindergarten, York and Gold Streets, Brooklyn, was unveiled at that institution yesterday afternoon.

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Season tickets, with reserved seats, for the series of five matinées or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open and tickets ready for delivery at Carnegie Hall.

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